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DzongkhaLinux
Beta

Users Manual

DzongkhaLinux

Beta

User Manual



Department of Information Technology, MoIC.

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About The Manual

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Design & Logo Concept :

Bhutan Media Services

Norzin Lam,

Thimphu

Bhutan

Phone : 328450

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NOTE: * means not Complete

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Getting started

This Manual “**DzongkhaLinux** User Manual Version 1.0” has the help and guidelines for using DzongkhaLinux. DzongkhaLinux is a GNU/Linux distribution developed and released by Department of Information Technology. The target audiences of DzongkhaLinux are desktop users at government sectors, education sectors, corporate houses, home users etc. DzongkhaLinux comes with localized open source software which can be used and modified freely as per the General Public License (GPL). Please refer to the section GNU General Public License in the appendix of this document for the details of the license.

History of Computers

The word "computer" is derived from the word 'compute' which means to calculate.

The computers that we use today are the result of our long search for a device to help in performing computations. The search dates as back as to the 17th century. A series of scientific breakthroughs by many people have contributed to produce this electronic machine, the computer.

Listed below are some of the important dates in the evolution of computer:

1. In 3000 BC, a device called Abacus was developed by the Chinese. This is said to be the first mechanical computing device.
2. In 1617, John Napier, a Scottish mathematician developed a device which is called Napier bones. With the help of this device, multiplication and addition were possible.
3. In 1642, Blaise Pascal, a French mathematician invented the first mechanical calculator
4. In 1673, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, a German invented the Leibniz calculator which was used for addition, subtraction and multiplication.
5. In 1804, Joseph Marie Jacquard, a French made yet another significant contribution. He developed a plate with multiple holes to control the weaving patterns. This idea was later used to develop the Punch Card to store data.
6. Around 1822, Charles Babbage, a professor of mathematics at the Cambridge University devised an automatic calculating machine called the Difference Engine.
7. The next significant invention came from Dr. Herman Hollerith, an American. Hollerith built a computer to analyze the Census data of the United States in 1890. This computer was electro-mechanical and was named Census machine. Herman Hollerith founded a company named "The Computing Tabulating Recording Company" which today is the IBM corporation.
8. Howard Aiken, built the first fully electro-mechanical computer named MARK-1.

-
9. In 1945, a significant contribution was made by John Von Neumann, a Frenchman working for IBM. He designed the basic structure of a computer that had the capacity to :

- a) Perform Logical functions.
- b) Perform Repetitive functions.
- c) Store data and instructions (Memory)

In 1945, a fully electronic computer named ENIAC was built by Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly. ENIAC stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator.

After 1945, as special components began to be added, the capacity of computer increased drastically. Depending on the technology used, computers got categorized into different generations.

I Generation computers (1945 – 1955):

In computers of this generation, the main components in use were the vacuum tubes. The first computer used 17000 vacuum tubes, weighed 30 tons and occupied an area of a big hall. Vacuum tubes took a lot of time to warm up and consumed massive amount of electricity. Typical examples of the computers of this generation are ENIAC, UNIVAC-1

II Generation Computer (1955 - 1965):

The real breakthrough in computers started with the discovery of the transistors. Transistor, though a tiny semi-conductor device gave the following significant benefits to computer.

- 1. Reduced the size of computer
- 2. Reduced manufacturing and running costs.
- 3. Improved reliability and processing power of the computer

Computers which were built using transistors became the second generation computers. Some of the computers of this generation are IBM 7000 SERIES, IBM 1620, and IBM 1401.

Second generation computers were significantly faster than the first generation computers.

III Generation computers (1965 – 1970):

Computers of this generation started using the Integrated Circuit (IC). IC is a combination of transistors put together on a single chip (wafer) of silicon. ICs are very small. A small chip about the size of a finger nail is equivalent to 2000 transistors. The use of chip technology reduced the size of computer enormously. Some of the computers of this generation are IBM 360, IBM 370

IV Generation Computers (1970 onwards):

From 1970 onwards we enter into the era of Fourth Generation Computers, in which the electronic components got further miniaturized. Large Scale Integration (LSI) and Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) of circuits got replaced by a few silicon chips. Millions of transistors are packed in a single VLSI chip. The size of the chip is further shrinking. Manufacture of very small and light weighted laptops has become possible. Along with the reduction in size, there is significant reduction in prices too.

V Generation Computers:

From 1982 onwards research is continuously taking place to develop a Fifth Generation computer that will have the thinking power just like that of the human brain. These computers will be based on Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Operating Systems

Operating system is the first layer of software which is loaded into the computer memory when the computer starts up. All other software that gets loaded afterwards depend on the preloaded software (operating system) in providing the various common core services.

These common core services include, but are not limited to: disk access, memory management, task scheduling, and user interfacing. The user interface provides means of input - allowing the users to control the system, output - allowing the system to inform the users. The portion of code that performs these core services is called the "kernel" of the operating system. So, in other words, an operating system (OS) is the system software responsible for the direct control and management of hardware and basic system operations. Additionally, it provides a foundation for running application software such as word processing programs and web browsers.

Some Examples of Operating Systems are:

- * UNIX
- * Linux
- * Mac OS
- * Microsoft Windows
- * Solaris
- * MS-DOS

GNU, Free/Open Source Software & Linux

The GNU (GNU's Not Unix) project was started by Richard Stallman, also known as RMS, in the year 1984 to create a free Unix-like operating system. The Free Software Foundation (FSF) was created a year later to promote free software and the GNU project. Here, the term 'free' refers to freedom as in speech, not price.

Till 1991, it had created all the software and utilities required for a complete operating system except the kernel, which is the core of an operating system. That year, a Finnish college student, Linus Torvalds, created a UNIX-like kernel called Linux and combined it with the required software and utilities from GNU project to form a Unix-like operating system.

In 1998, a group of developers came together to label a new term called 'Open Source Software' in response to the release of Netscape source code. The Open Source Initiative (OSI) was formed along with the Open Source Definition. Among them was Eric Raymond whose famous book 'The Cathedral and The Bazaar' was one of the factors which led Netscape to open the source code.

Free/Open source software allows people to read, redistribute, and modify the source code for a piece of software. People improve it, adapt it, and fix bugs and all this can happen at an astonishing speed in the distributed development model as compared to the conventional one.

GNU/Linux Distributions

GNU/Linux distribution is a Unix-like operating system comprising software components such as the GNU/Linux kernel and assorted free, open source, and possibly proprietary software. There are currently over three hundred Linux distribution projects in active development, their respective distributions being revised and improved. A Linux Distribution can be derived from another Linux distributions (also popularly known as Distros or Flavors) are those where the necessary customizations are done to the original ones. The most popular Linux Distributions are:

- * Debian GNU/Linux
- * Red Hat Linux
- * Fedora Core
- * SuSe Linux
- * Knoppix
- * Mandrake Linux
- * More....

Distributions are developed and supported by communities or commercial companies. Debian GNU/Linux for example is supported by the Debian community. On the other hand, Gentoo Linux OR is developed and supported by commercial companies like Red Hat and Novell. It is up to the user, which one to use, either commercial or the other.

Debian GNU/Linux

Debian is a widely used distribution of free software developed by the joint efforts of volunteers from around the world. It consists of a lot of basic tools of the operating system from the GNU project and supports the common computer architectures like: x86Power PC etc. Debian GNU/Linux is the basis for several other distributions, including Knoppix, Ubuntu Linux and DzongkhaLinux.

Debian is supported by donations made available by the Software in the Public Interest, a non-profit umbrella organization for free software projects.

Debian Derivatives

Debian Derivatives are subsets of Debian which are configured to support a particular target group out-of-the-box. For example: Debian aimed for science, Debian aimed for schools etc. In our case, DzongkhaLinux, which is also a Debian Based Linux Distribution, is targeted specially for Desktop users in the Dzongkha Language. The popular Debian Derivatives are:

- * DebianGIS: a CDD for Geographical Information and Earth Observation Systems (includes OpenGIS and GPSTk).
- * Debian Junior: For children
- * Debian Med: For Medical
- * DebianNeo: Debian Stable for newbie
- * Skolelinux (built by the DebianEdu project): aimed for schools.
- * Knoppix
- * Mepis
- * Linspire
- * Gnoppix
- * Morphix

Localization

Localization is the adaptation of an object to a locality. An example is in software localization, where the messages which a program presents to a user need to be translated into various languages.

Basic Localization involves the following procedures:

- * Creating the Locales
- * Font Development
- * Choosing the input method and creating keyboard mappings
- * Updating the rendering engine to support native language
- * Translation of strings of the software to be localized
- * Localization of the applications to support the language

DzongkhaLinux

What is DzongkhaLinux?

DzongkhaLinux is a Debian, Knoppix and Morphix based GNU/Linux Distribution focused for Desktop users in Dzongkha language. It contains applications for Desktop users like: OpenOffice.org, Dzongkha Gnome Desktop, Dzongkha input systems etc. The development and distribution of DzongkhaLinux is done by Department of Information Technology, MoIC (<http://www.dit.gov.bt>). The official site for DzongkhaLinux is <http://dzongkha.sourceforge.net>.

Minimum Hardware Requirements

- * Intel Pentium I or equivalent Processor
- * 64 MB of RAM
- * 2.0 GB of Hard disk space
- * CD-ROM Drive

Getting DzongkhaLinux

DzongkhaLinux can be collected from Department of Information Technology or can be downloaded directly from <http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/dzongkha/>.

License

DzongkhaLinux, a Bhutanese GNU/Linux distribution, is distributed under the GNU GPL license. The GNU General Public License (GNU GPL or simply GPL) is a free software license, originally written by Richard Stallman for the GNU project. It has since become the most popular license for free/open source software. The latest version of the license, version 2, was released in 1991.



The GPL grants the recipients of a computer program the following rights, or "freedoms":

- * The freedom to run the program, for any purpose.
- * The freedom to study how the program works, and modify it. (Access to the source code is a precondition for this)
- * The freedom to redistribute copies.
- * The freedom to improve the program, and release the improvements to the public. (Access to the source code is a precondition for this)

Booting from Live CD

DzongkhaLinux is a Live-CD distribution that can be run directly from the CD. In this regard, one can actually get a independently working complete Linux distribution without even having a hard disk. This is done by loading the operating system completely into the memory.

To use DzongkhaLinux through CD, just insert the CD into the CD ROM drive and restart the computer. The BIOS must be configured so that CD-ROM is your first boot device. The default root password for DzongkhaLinux liveCD is bhutan.

Some commonly occurring problems:

1. When the computer boots up completely, you might see desktop area bigger than the actual screen size with the hidden and larger icons.



To solve this problem you need to reboot the computer and press F4 in the grub splash screen and select 800x600 as resolution.

2. Fails to enter into GUI mode and falls back to terminal saying "Operation failed".



To solve this problem reboot the computer, select "Submenu" and enter - try vesa or fbdev.

With Live CD you can do almost all including using word-processor, listening to music, connecting to networks and Internet etc.

Installing DzongkhaLinux to Hard disk

DzongkhaLinux can also be installed into the hard disk. DzongkhaLinux can also co-exist with other operating systems like MS-Windows.

To install DzongkhaLinux, you need at least one Linux native partition and a swap partition in your hard disk. Size of the swap partition is usually kept double of the ram size. Linux native partition should be at least 2 GB.

For DzongkhaLinux installation, you need to insert the DzongkhaLinux CD into the CD/DVD drive and reboot the computer. When the computer boots up completely you are supposed to follow the following steps.

1. Click '*Desktop* → *Preferences* → *Install to Hard disk*' or double click on the '*Install on Hard disk*' icon on the desktop.

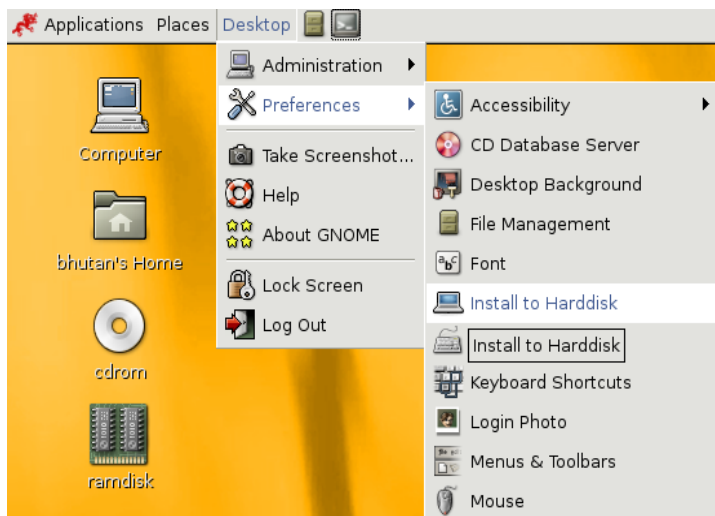


Fig. Starting DzongkhaLinux installation

2. In the DzongkhaLinux Installer dialog box, click 'Forward'.

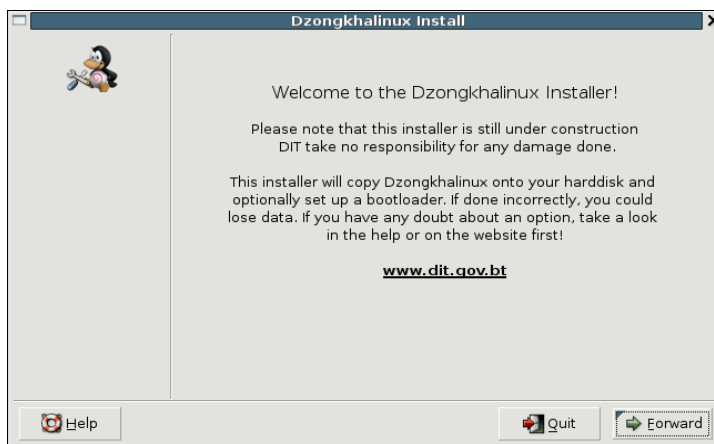


Fig. DzongkhaLinux Installer dialog box

3. In the dialog box that appears after step 2, select the hard disk where you want to install DzongkhaLinux (it will be selected by default if you have only one hard disk), click 'Forward'.

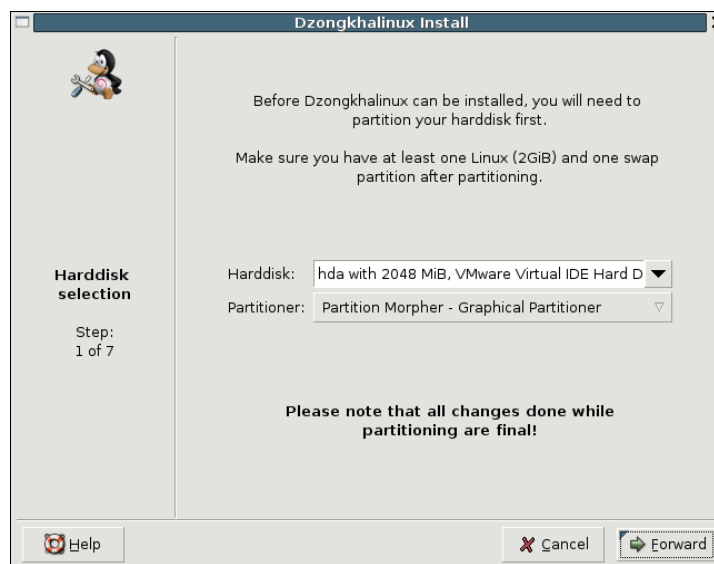
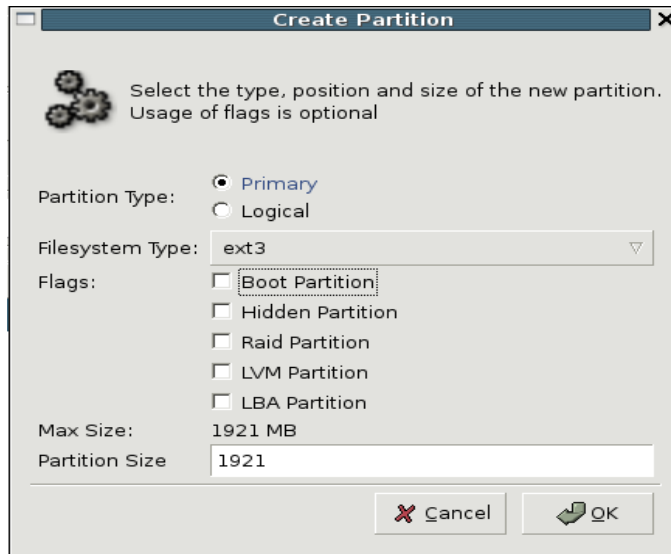


Fig. Selecting the Hard disk

4. Partition Morphor - Graphical Partitioner will appear. (Note: You are about to make partitions. Be careful while working on this)

5. Select free space and click on 'Create' to create a new partition, select 'Primary' as the Partition Type and enter partition size, select ext3 as the File system Type. Make the Linux native partition as 'Bootable' (Note: This partition doesn't have to be primary, but making it so, will ease recovery in case of disaster). Click 'OK'



6. Create one more partition, keep the size at least double the size of RAM and choose its type as swap (For Linux swap partition). Then click 'OK'.

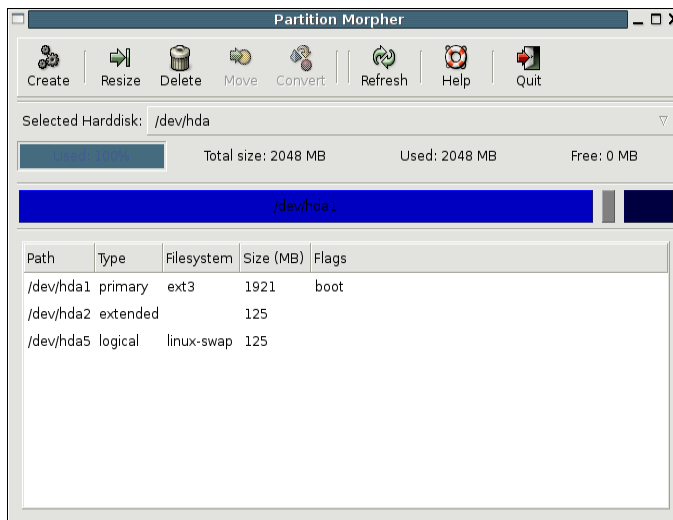


Fig. Example of how the partition should look

7. Select 'Quit' in the Partition Morpher dialog box.

8. In the next dialog box, after selecting the swap partition. click on 'Forward'

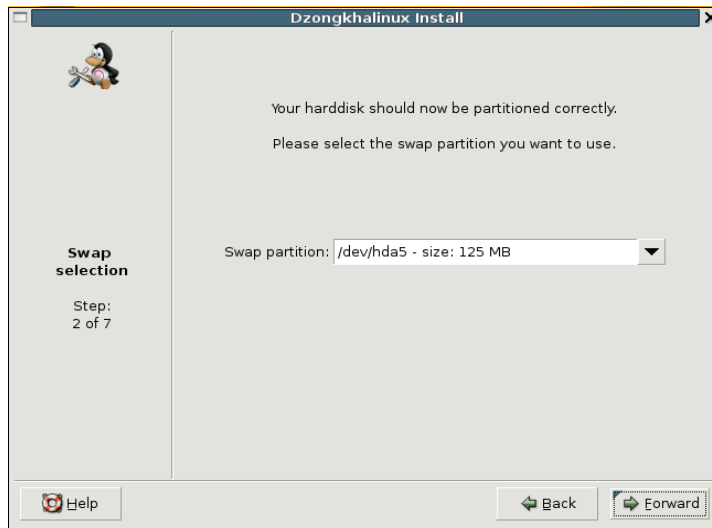


Fig. Selecting the swap partition.

9. In the next dialog box, select the partition that you created in step no. 5. The 'Root (/)' file system will be installed in this partition.

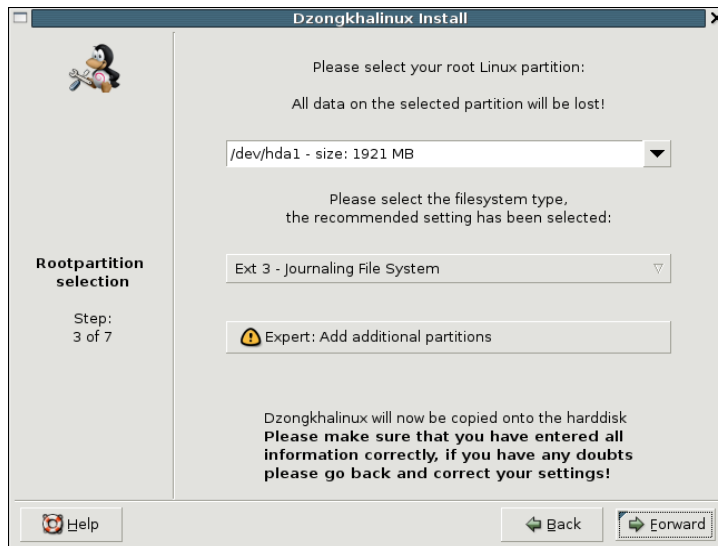


Fig. Selecting the root partition

10. Click 'Forward'. The installation will start and take around 15 – 25 minutes.

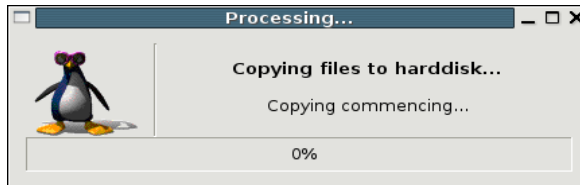


Fig. Installation in progress

11. Enter the desired 'Host Name' in the next dialog box and click 'Forward'

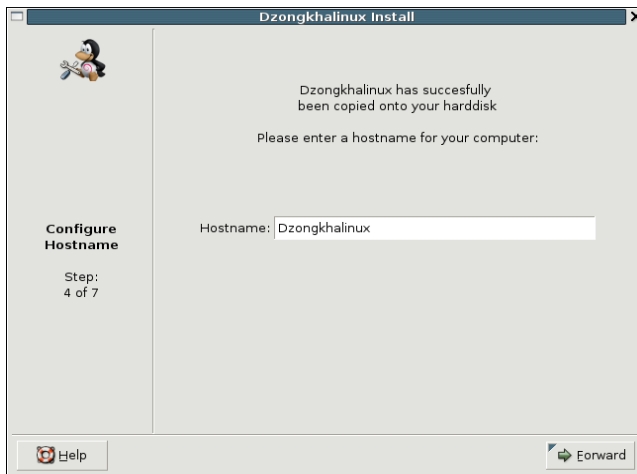


Fig. Entering the Hostname

12. Enter password for 'root' user.

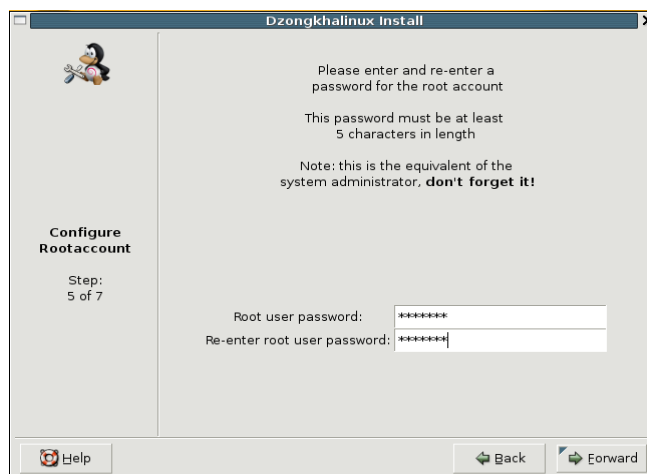


Fig. Setting the root password

13. After that in the next screen, type in a username of your choice. The default username is 'bhutan'. This username will be used to login to the system. 'root' login is disabled by default. It can be enabled through the main menu. To do so, go to 'Applications→ System Tools→ Login Screen Setup→ Security'.

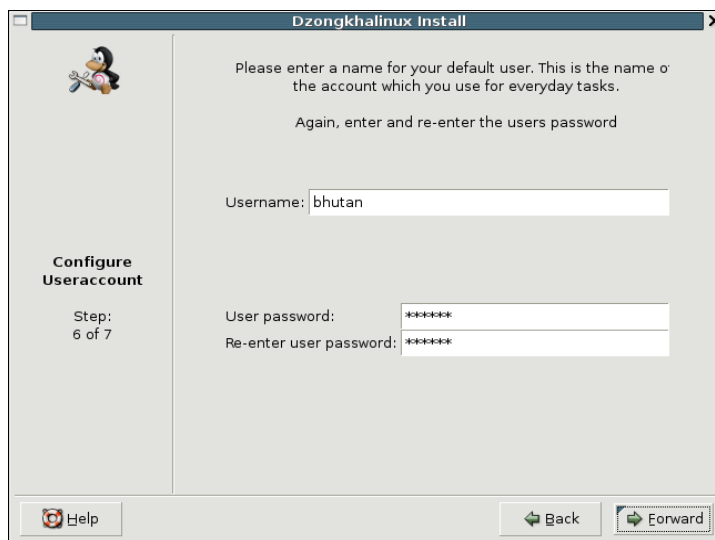


Fig. Creating default user

14. In the next screen select 'Install GRUB on the MBR' option. Grub is an excellent boot loader which can recognize and list other operating systems that are already installed in the hard disk. Then click 'Forward'. The congratulations dialog box appears. Click 'Quit'.

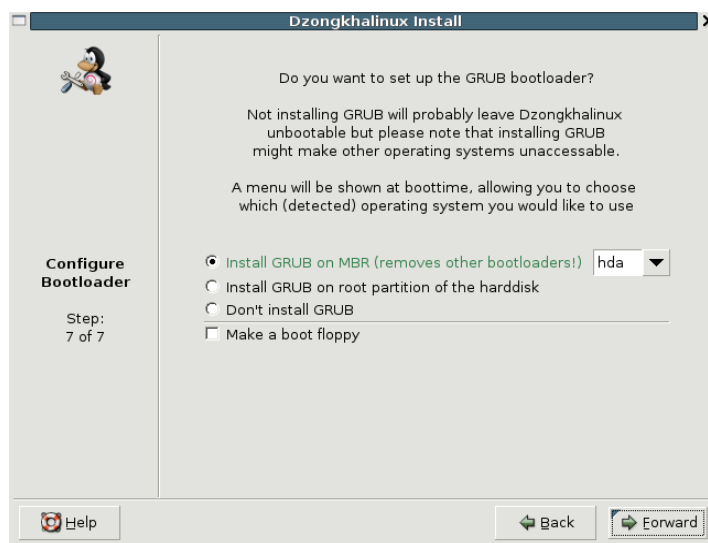


Fig. Installing GRUB bootloader

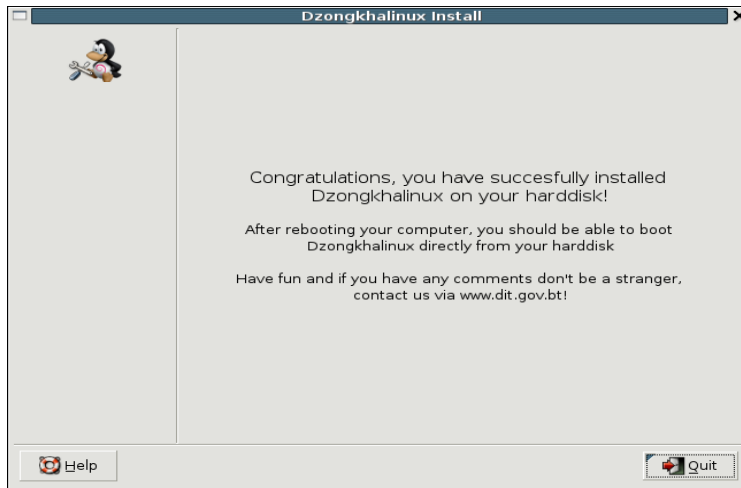


Fig. Finishing the installation

15. After completing the installation, restart the computer.
16. The system will start and at the GRUB menu select Dzongkha GNU/Linux. Some necessary updates/installation will take place.
17. After the necessary updates, you will be presented with a Login screen. Login as the user you created in step 13 above and you are ready to explore and use DzongkhaLinux.



Gnome Desktop

X Window System

The X Window System (also referred to as "X" or X11) is the foundation for the graphical user interface on most Linux systems.

X does not define how anything should look or behave, instead, X focuses on providing a standard way in which applications (the X clients), can display on the screen.

XFree86 is a freely redistributable open-source implementation of the X Window System. The XFree86 project adds hardware drivers for a variety of video cards and releases it as XFree86. Originally, XFree86 was only for Intel compatible chips, but now it also runs on PowerPC, Sparc, and Alpha Systems.

Window Manager

A window manager is the piece of software responsible for managing different windows that appear on your screen. The window manager controls the placement of windows, draws the borders and scrollbars. There are number of window managers available for X.

Metacity is the default window manager in the GNOME desktop. It is implemented with the GTK+ 2.x toolkit, and so integrates well with the GNOME 2.x platform.

Some other window managers are: **Twm, Kwm, WindowMaker.**

Gnome Desktop Environment:

GNOME Desktop environment provides a graphical interface for Linux system. It includes a wide range of applications, including programs for email, Internet, messaging, word processing, financial accounting, conferencing, and more.

Apart from providing very easy-to-use desktop, gnome also provides gnome development platform for building applications that integrate into the rest of the desktop.

One nice thing with Linux is that, you're not limited to a GUI provided by your OS manufacturer. You can in fact, have multiple desktop environments in a single system.

GNOME and KDE are the two mostly used desktop environments used with Linux.

Main Components of Gnome Desktop

Panels and Menus:

Panels are areas in the GNOME Desktop from where you can access all of your system applications and menus. The gnome panel holds icons and other small applications which ease using your system.



Fig. The Upper panel on a Gnome desktop



Fig. The lower panel on a Gnome Desktop

The top level panel in DzongkhaLinux includes menu bar. The menu bar contains 3 special menus



Applications menu:

Gives access to all standard applications.



Fig. Applications menu

Places menu:

Lists your home folder, networked servers, and the search feature etc.

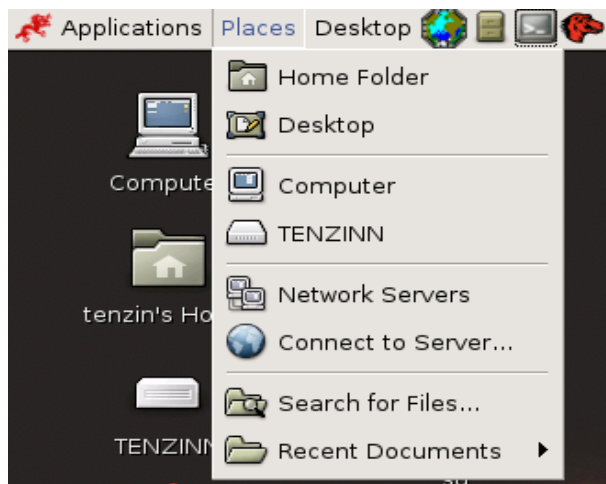


Fig. Places menu

Desktop menu:

Contains Preferences and Administration control panels, Log Out, and Help.

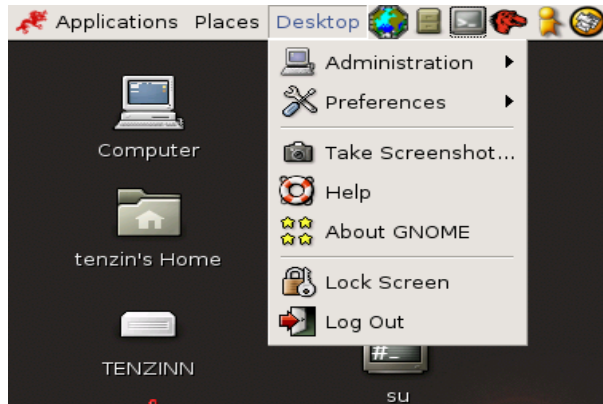


Fig. Desktop menu

Using Dzongkha Gnome Desktop

Language Selection

With Live CD:

By Default the Live CD will boot into Dzongkha. For using DzongkhaLinux in English, select DzongkhaLinux (en) before booting of the CD at the GRUB Menu.

With Hard Disk installation:



Fig. The Login Screen.

Start the computer from hard disk. At the login screen, Click Language and Select *Dzongkha (Bhutan)* and Press OK button.

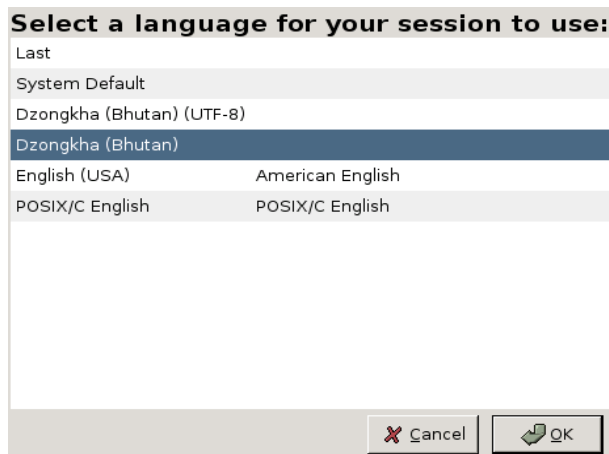


Fig. Selecting Dzongkha at the login screen

It will display the following information:

"You have chosen Dzongkha (Bhutan) for this session, but your default setting is system default. Do you wish to make Dzongkha (Bhutan) the default for future sessions?"

Click *Make Default Button* to make Dzongkha as default.

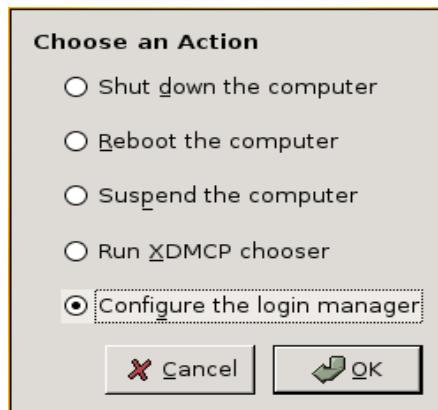
With the same procedure you can choose English if required later.

Starting, Logging in and Logging out:

At the login screen after the language selection or using default language, use the username and password that is created at the time of installation.

You cannot login as 'root' by default. If you want to login as user 'root', go to Actions → Configure to configure the login Manager.

It will ask the 'root' password that is created at the time of installation. Then go to Security and check "Allow root to Login with GDM". Click the *close* button and *login* with *root*. Remember, 'root' is the super user and unless required do not login with user 'root'.



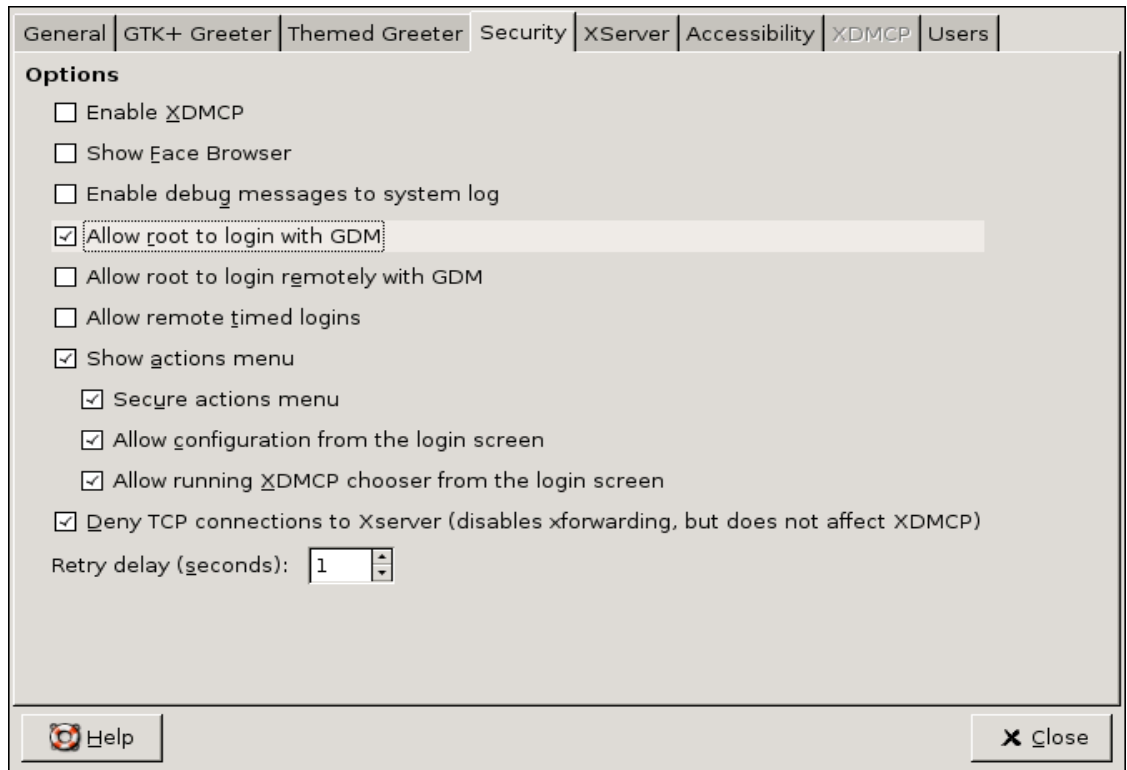


Fig. Configuring the Login Manager to allow root login with GDM

In order to logout, go to Desktop → Log Out in the top menu panel. Check "Save current setup" to save the currently active applications to be run by default at the next login and select "Log out". Finally press "OK" button to log out.



Fig. Logging out.

Alternatively you can press **CTRL+ALT+BACKSPACE** together to log out easily.

Date and Time

Date and Time are displayed on the top right corner of the gnome panel. Left clicking over the Date and Time area displays the calendar view of the current month. Clock type can be changed between 12 hours system and 24 hours system.

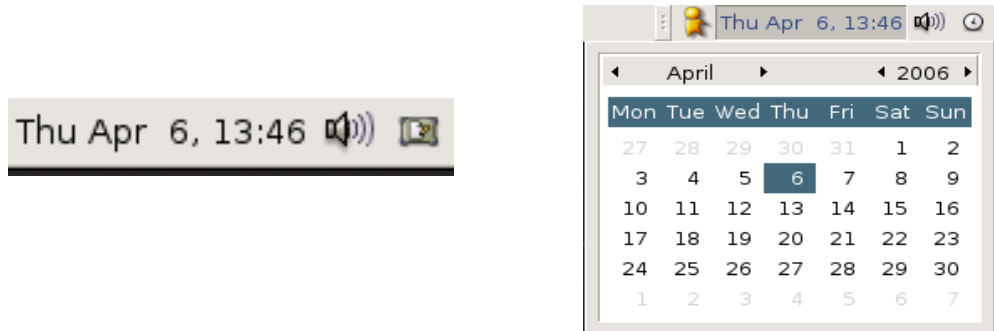


Fig. Date and Time and Calendar view of the month

Right click over the Date and Time area and select preferences. Date and time can be adjusted in the similar manner.

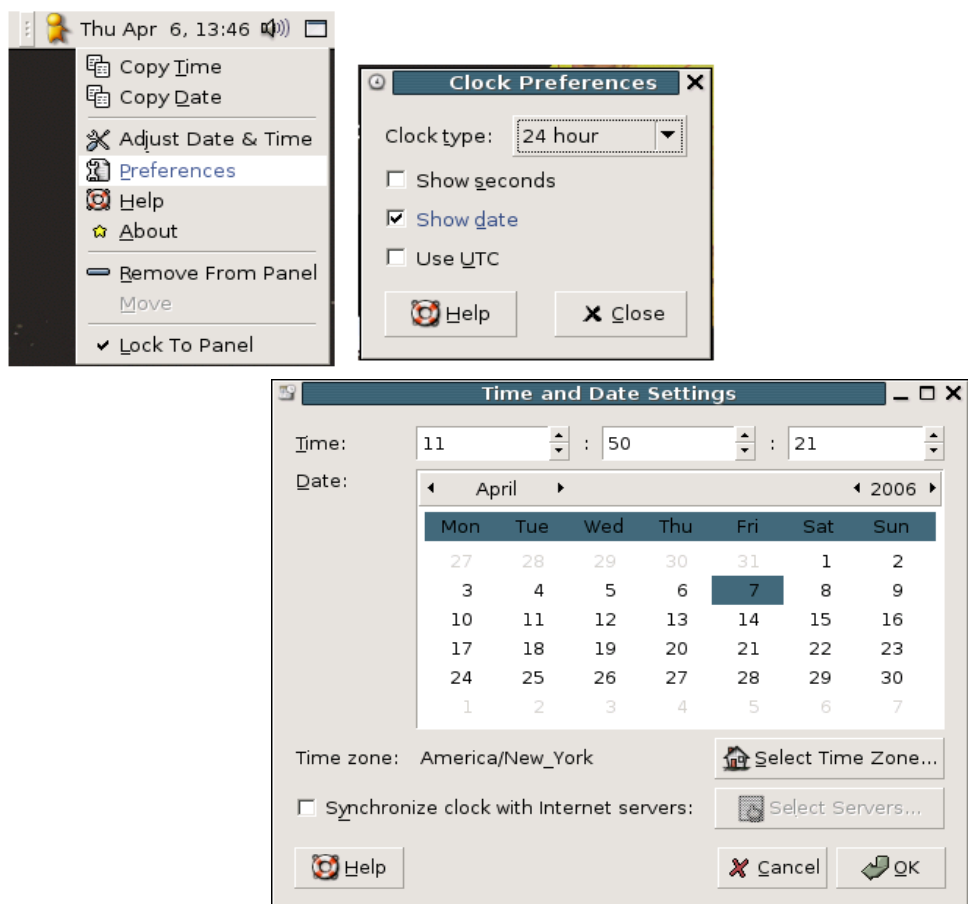


Fig. Clock preferences and Time and Date settings

Workspaces

You can subdivide the GNOME Desktop into separate workspaces. A workspace is a discrete area where you can work. You can specify the number of workspaces in the GNOME Desktop. You can switch to a different workspace, but you can only display one workspace at a time.

Nautilus file manager

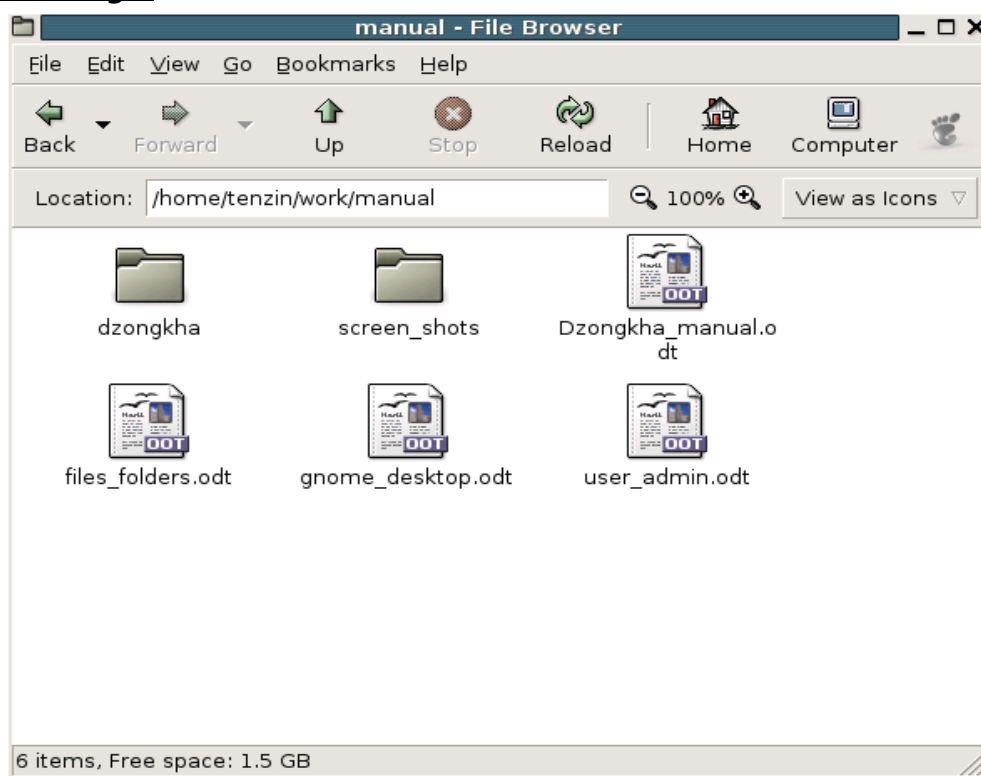


Fig. The Nautilus File Manager

Nautilus is the default file manager in gnome. With Nautilus you can:

View your files and folders as icons or as a list.

Create, move, copy, rename, and remove files and folders. You can move files between folders by opening up two or more file manager windows. Just open a different folder in each window, and then drag the files from one window to the other.

Execute program, run scripts or associate program through which to open a specific file type.

Set emblems to a particular file or folder to show its states such as personal, urgent, special, shared etc.

Nautilus provides a special location where you can copy files and folders that you want to write to the CD. You can write the contents of this location to a CD.

Running Applications

The Run Application dialog lets you specify the exact program to run. When you run a command in the Run Application dialog, you cannot receive output from the command. The Run Application dialog lets you specify the exact program to run. When you run a command in the Run Application dialog, you cannot receive output from the command.

To run a command from the *Run Application*, either:

Go to *Applications* → *Run Application* or

Use shortcut keys: The default shortcut keys to display the Run Application dialog are **Alt + F2**. (You can change the shortcut keys that display the Run Application dialog in the Keyboard Shortcuts preference tool).



Fig. Starting Run Application from the Applications menu

Then, perform the following steps:

Enter the command that you want to run in the blank field.

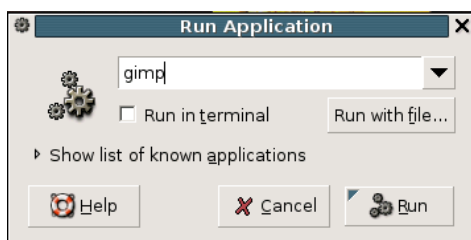


Fig. Running gimp from the Run Application Dialog

Alternatively, to choose a command that you ran previously, click the down arrow button beside the command field, then choose the command to run.

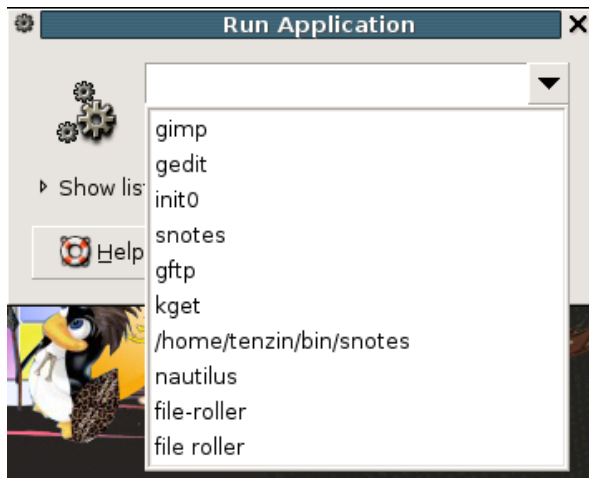


Fig. Choosing previous commands at the Run Application Dialog

Alternatively, select the Show list of known applications option to display a list of available applications. Finally click on the Run button on the Run Application dialog.

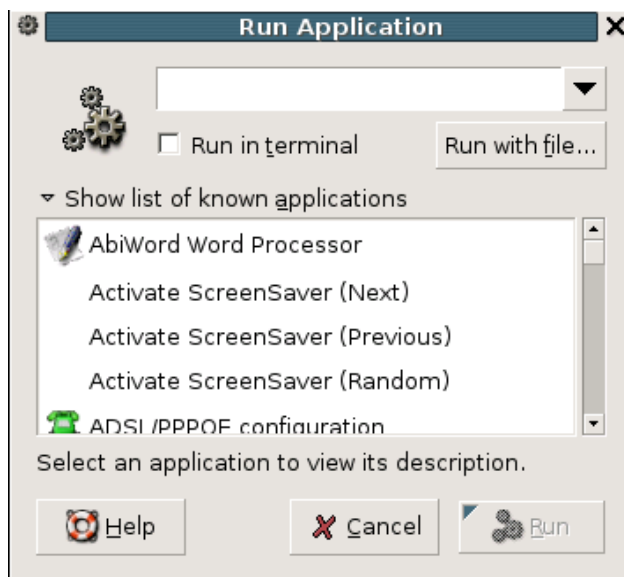


Fig. List of known applications to run at the Run Application Dialog

Desktop

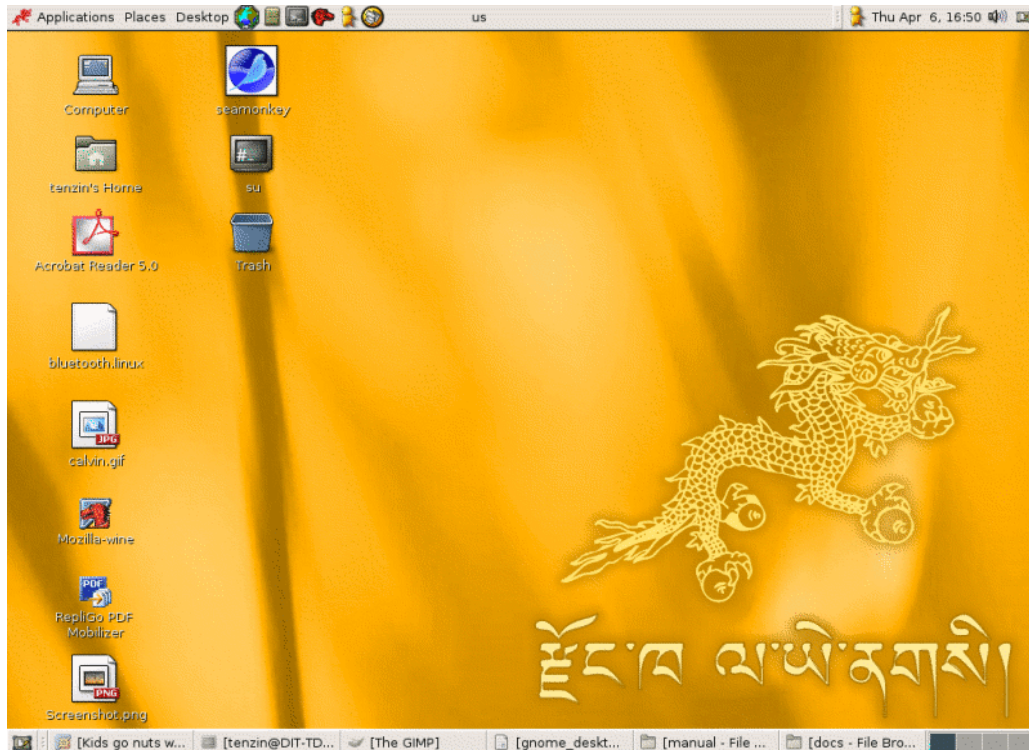


Fig. A typical Gnome desktop

The desktop is behind all of the other components. The desktop is an active component of the user interface. You can place objects on the desktop to quickly access your files and folders, or to start applications that you use often. User can alter desktop backgrounds by simply right clicking over the desktop area and selecting 'Change desktop background'. New desktop backgrounds can be downloaded from "<http://art.gnome.org/backgrounds>". Just download the background that you like, save it to some location and browse through that location and select that particular background.

Preferences

To customize the GNOME Desktop, click "Desktop" → "Preferences".



Fig. Gnome preferences

Task bar

The task bar is an applet which shows you the titles of running applications on any desktop.

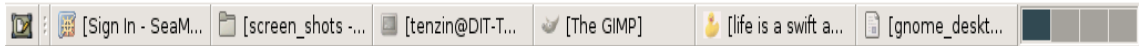


Fig. Gnome task bar showing list of currently running applications

Gnome Applet

An applet is a small application, designed to sit in the Gnome panel, providing quick and easy access to a control, such as clock, a volume control or a network status display etc.

Adding icons in Gnome panel

Gnome applets, applications that are already in gnome main menu and other custom applications can be added very easily to panel. Simply right-click over the panel and select "Add to Panel". Some of the useful controls that can be added in the gnome panel are show-desktop, logout, dictionary lookup. Terminal, file manager etc. The width and background of the panel can be altered. The panel can also be made to auto hide to have a bigger desktop area.

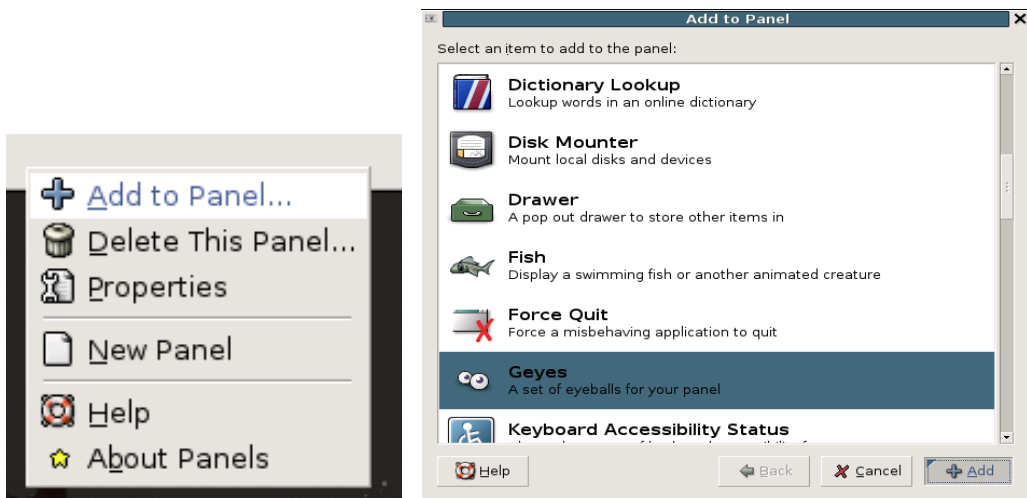


Fig. Adding Geyes applet to the panel

Screen Resolution

Screen resolution can be changed from “Desktop” → “Preferences” → “Screen Resolution”. Refresh rate can also be adjusted. Flicking of the screen can be minimized by adjusting the refresh rate higher. But the refresh rate shouldn't be selected too high as it might damage your monitor if the particular refresh rate is not supported by your monitor.

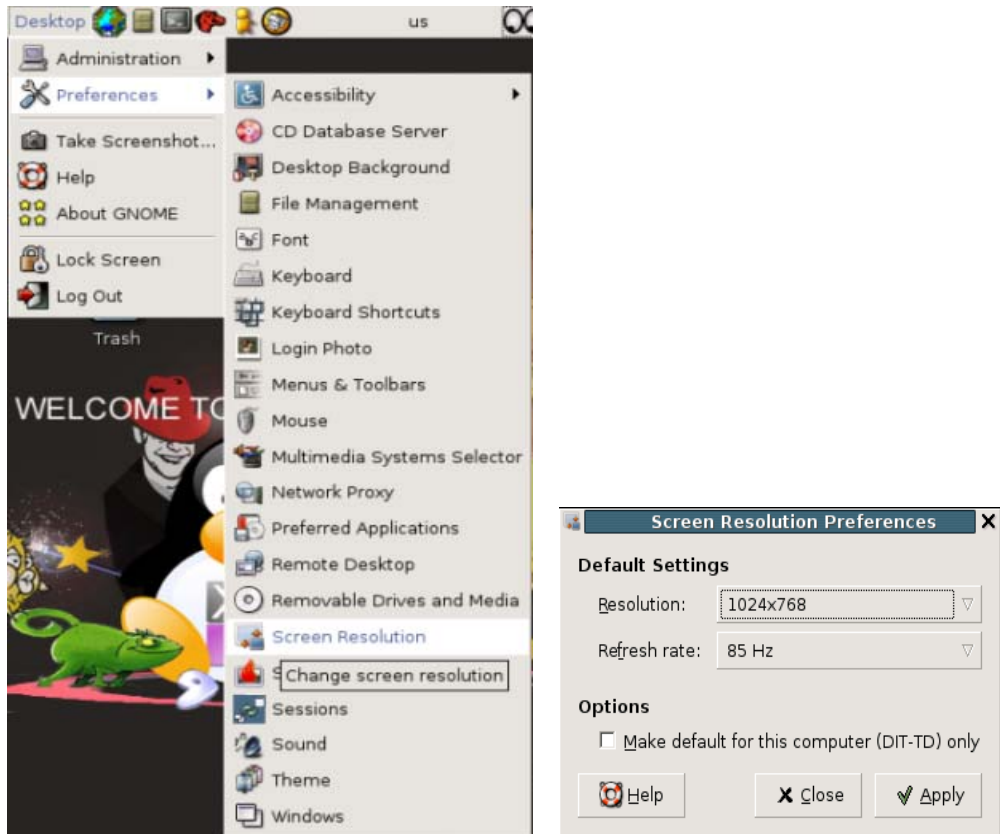


Fig. Screen resolution settings dialog

Desktop Themes

Desktop themes can be changed from “Desktop”→“Preferences”→“Themes”. You can switch between different icons-sets and border style. New themes can be downloaded at <http://art.gnome.org/themes>.

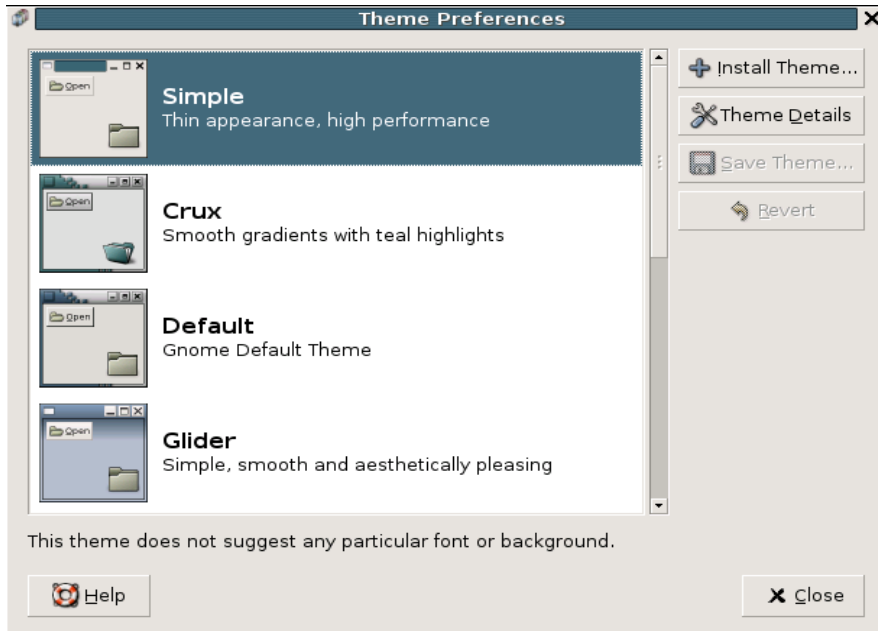


Fig. Gnome Themes selection

Fonts

Through “Desktop”→ “Preferences”→ “Fonts”, you can change font size and font-face displayed almost anywhere in gnome. The default Dzongkha font is Jomolhari. A Joyig font named Wangdi is also available.

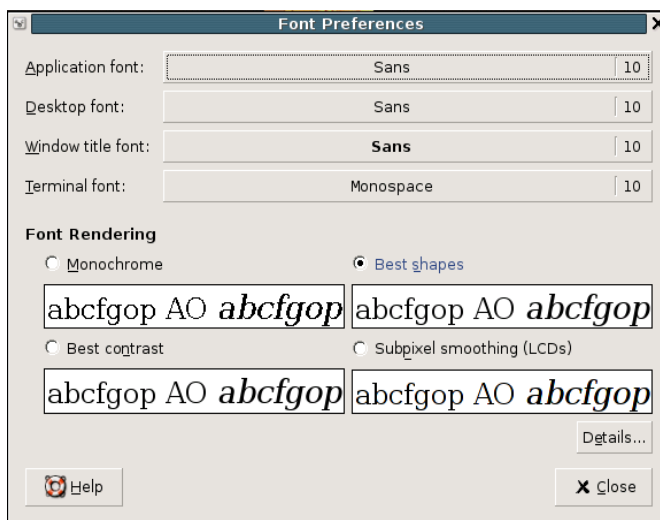


Fig. Gnome Fonts Preference

Using Common Mass Storage Devices

Floppy Disk Drives:

Double click to Computer icon on the desktop, insert the floppy and Double click the Floppy Disk Icon. Before removing the floppy disk from the disk drive, unmount it first by right clicking the Floppy icon and clicking Unmount volume.

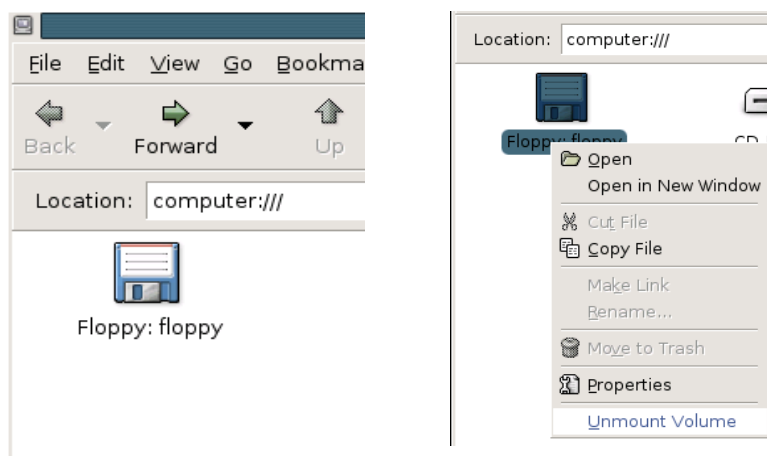


Fig. Floppy mounted and un-mounting a floppy drive

CDROM/DVD Drives:

Double click to Computer icon on the Desktop, insert the CD/DVD discs and Double click the CD-ROM Icon. In order to eject the CD/DVD discs, right click the CD-ROM icon and click Eject.

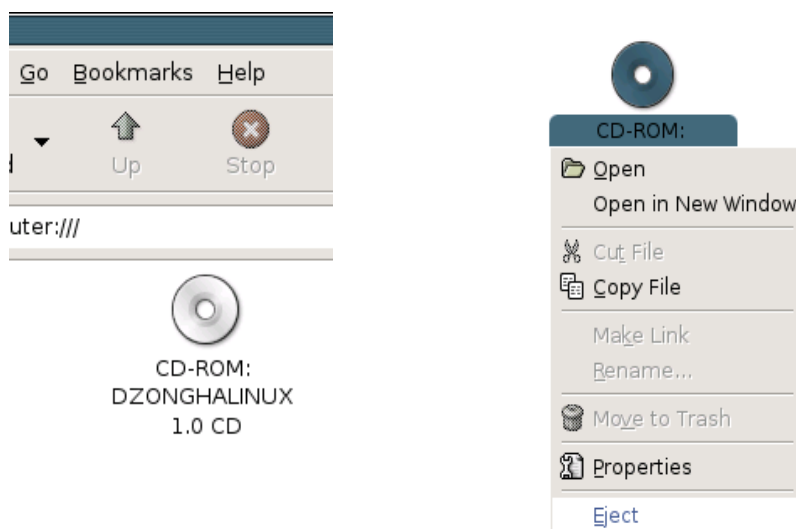


Fig. CD-ROM mounted and Ejecting a CD-ROM



Flash Disk/ USB Drives:

DzongkhaLinux will auto detect the flash disk/USB drive. If not follow the manual procedures given below:

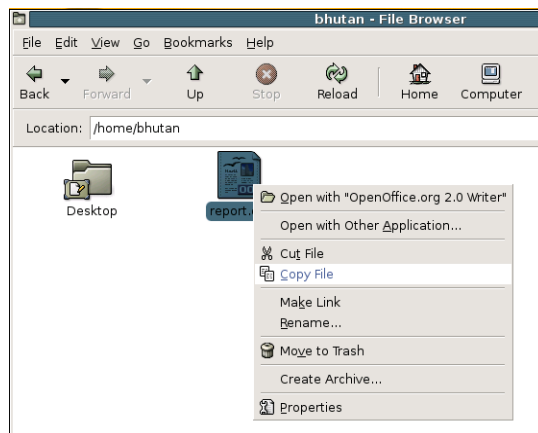
1. Insert the disk into the USB port
2. Click the Terminal icon at the top panel.
3. Do 'su -' to change the user to 'root'
4. Usually Flash/USB disks use sda1 or sdb1. So does either 'mount /dev/sda1 /flash' or 'mount /dev/sdb1 /flash'.
5. Before removing the disk run the 'umount /flash' command.

While booting from LiveCD, Double click on the computer icon and double click either sda1 or sda to use the flash/USB disks.

Working with Files and Folders

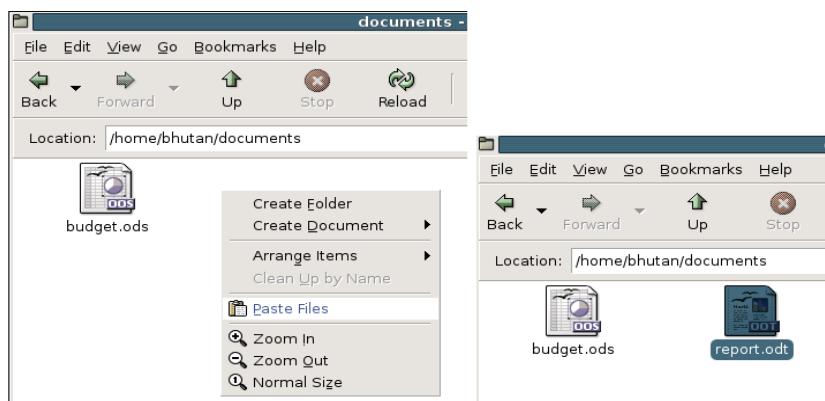
Copying a File/Folder

1. Right click on the file/folder you want to copy.
2. Click on 'Copy File' (See Fig. below).



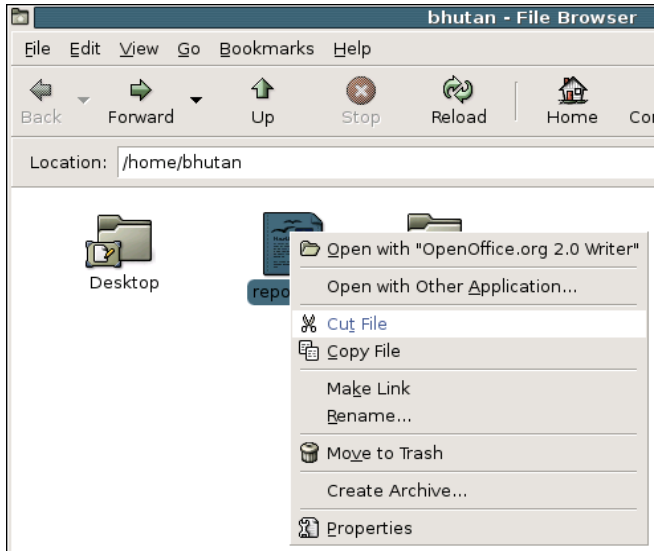
3. Go to the folder into which you want to copy the file/folder.
4. Right click on an empty space and click 'Paste Files'.

Fig. Pasting a file.....and'report.odt' file pasted/copied to 'documents' folder.



Moving a File/Folder

1. Right click on the file/folder you want to move
2. Click on 'Cut File' (See Fig. Below).



3. Go to the folder into which you want to paste the file/folder.
4. Right click on an empty space and click 'Paste Files'.

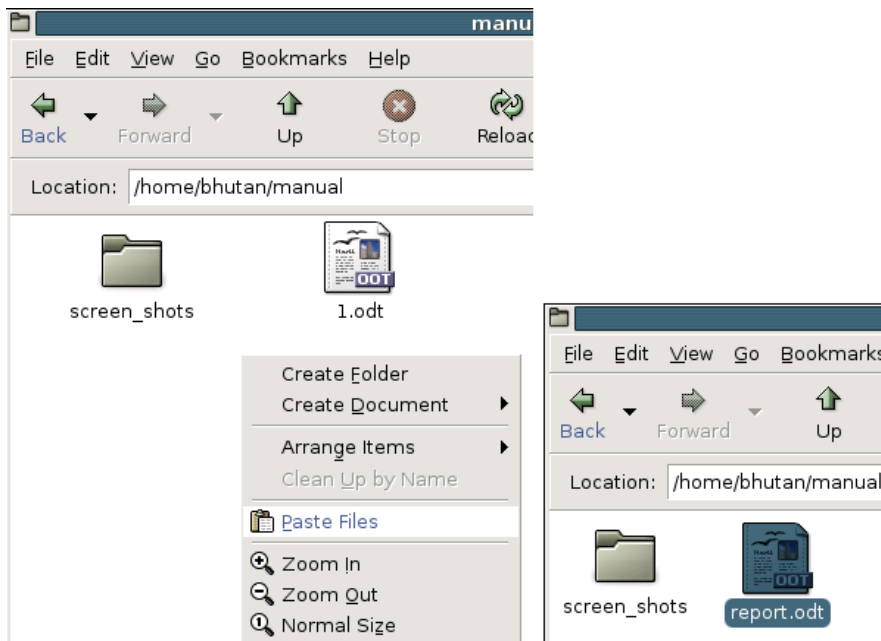
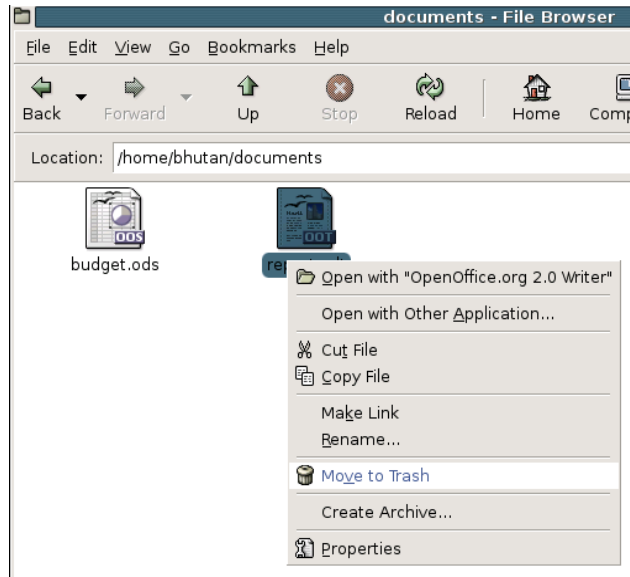


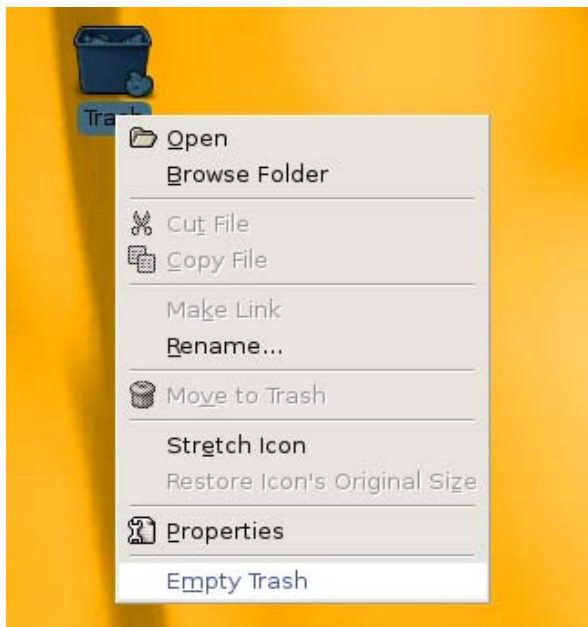
Fig. Pasting a file.....and'report.odt' file pasted to 'manual' folder.

Deleting a File/Folder

1. Right click on the file/folder you want to delete. Click on 'Move to Trash' (See Fig below).

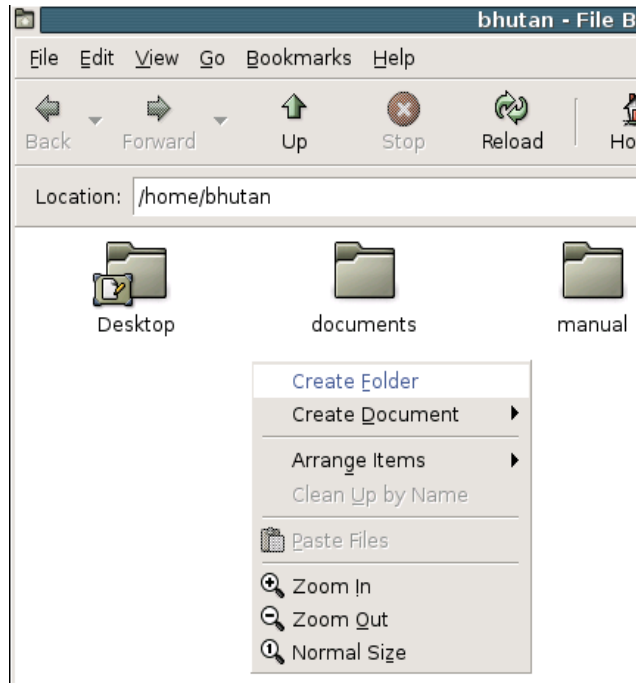


2. To delete the file completely, right click on the 'Trash' icon on the desktop and click 'Empty Trash'.



Creating a new Folder

1. Right click on an empty space in the folder where you want to create the new folder. Click on 'Create Folder' (See Fig below).



2. A new folder with the default name 'untitled folder' is created. Type the new name for the folder and hit 'Enter' key.

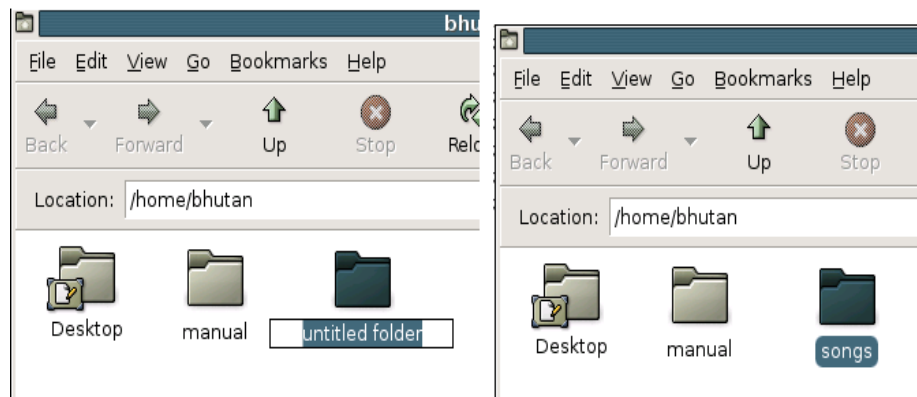
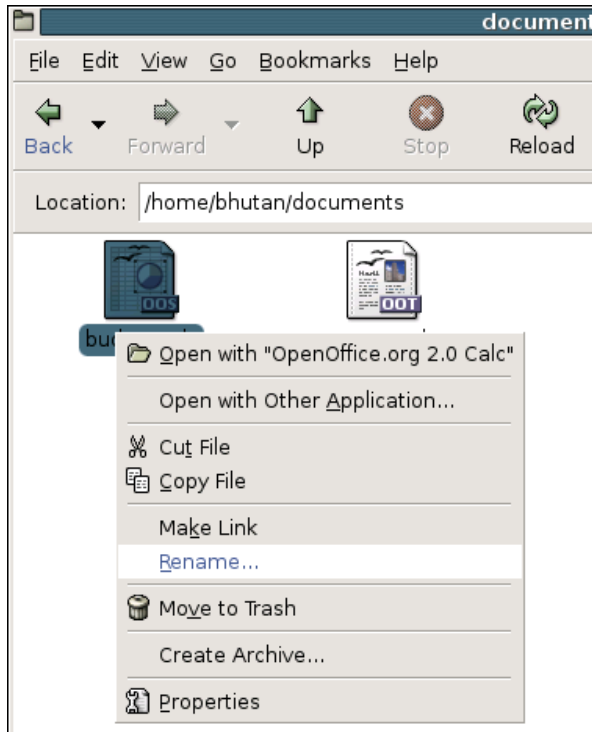


Fig. New folder named 'songs' created

Renaming a File/Folder

1. Right click on the file/folder you want to rename. Click on 'Rename' (See Fig. below).



2. Type the new name and hit 'Enter' key.

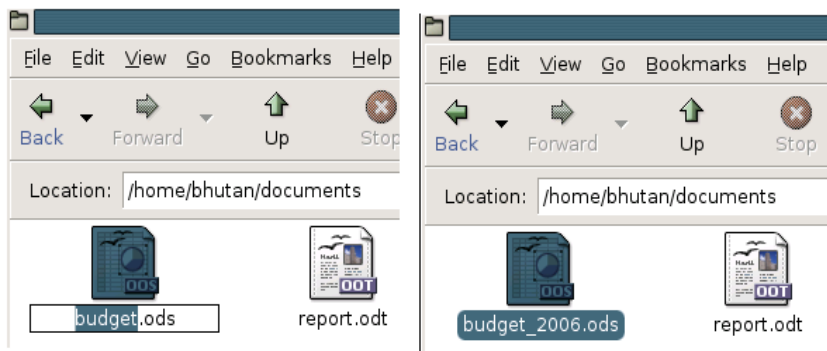
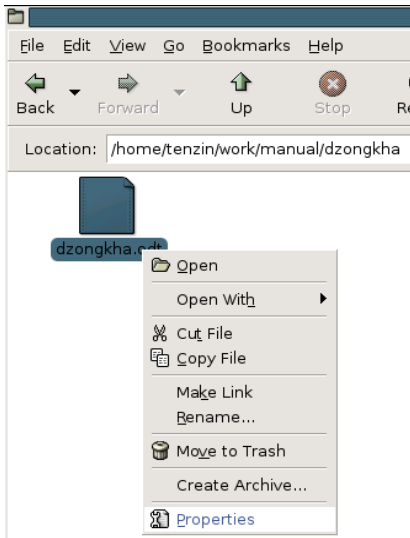


Fig. 'budget.ods' renamed to 'budget_2006.ods'

Viewing and Modifying the Permissions of a File or Folder

1. To view the owner and group of a file/folder and/or to modify its permission settings, right click on the file/folder and click on 'Properties'.
2. Click on the Permissions tab. The owner and group of the file/folder are



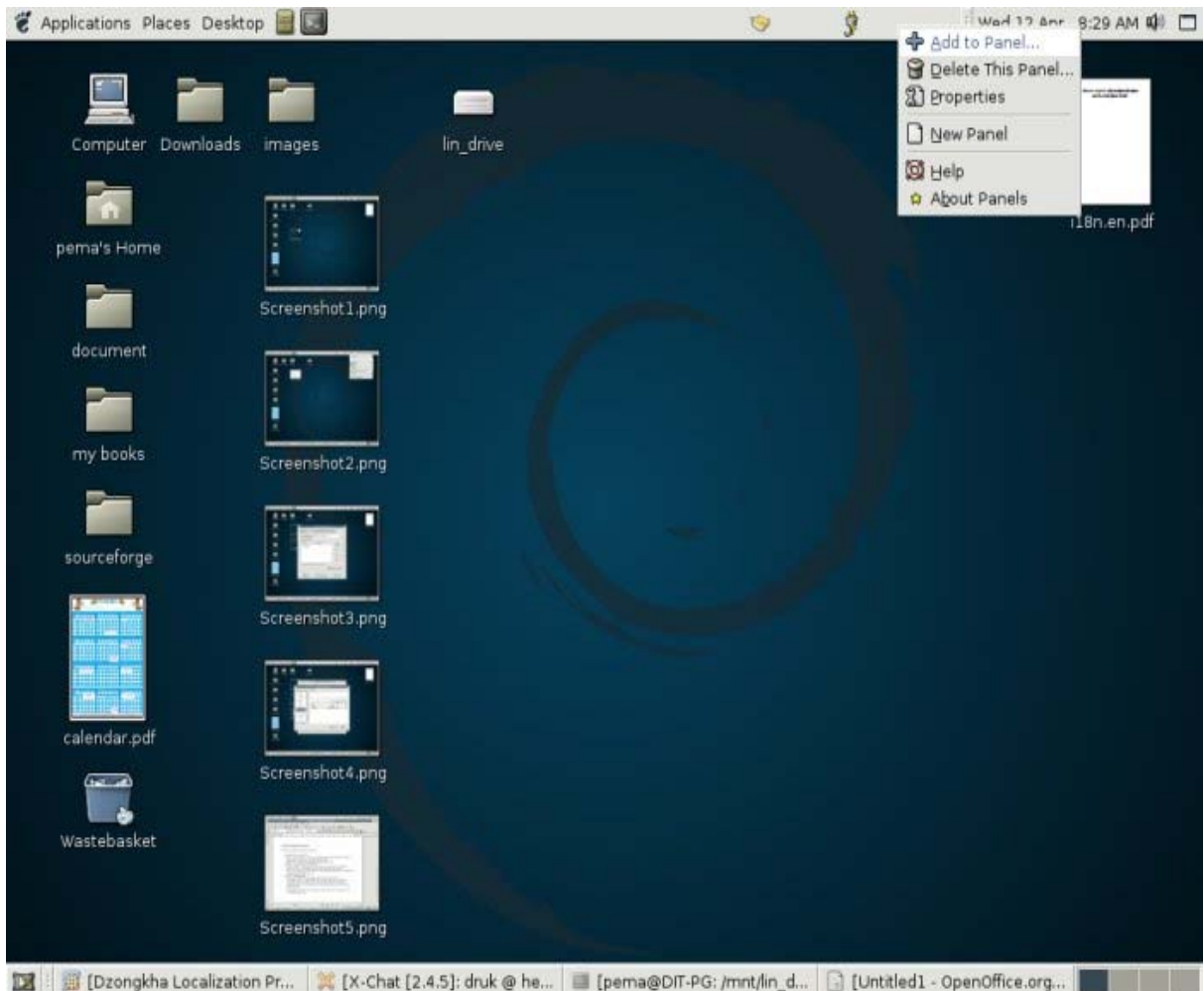
displayed as well as the associated permissions.

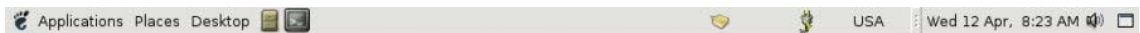


Using Dzongkha keyboard

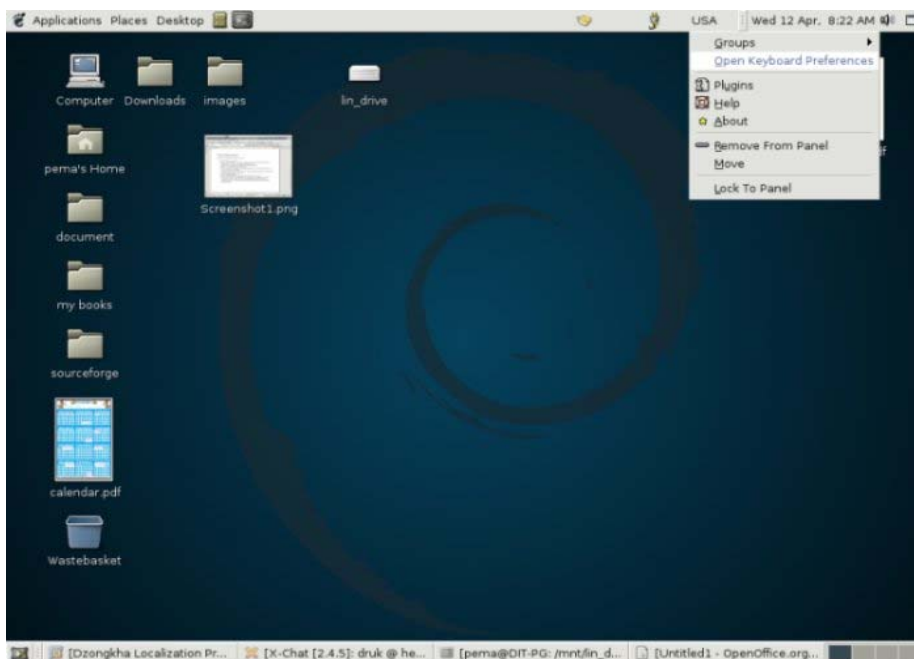
Use Gnome keyboard utility to access it

1. Right click on the panel
2. Go to "Add to Panel", select "keyboard indicator" and click the "Add" button. Default keyboard will be shown on the panel (e.g. USA).



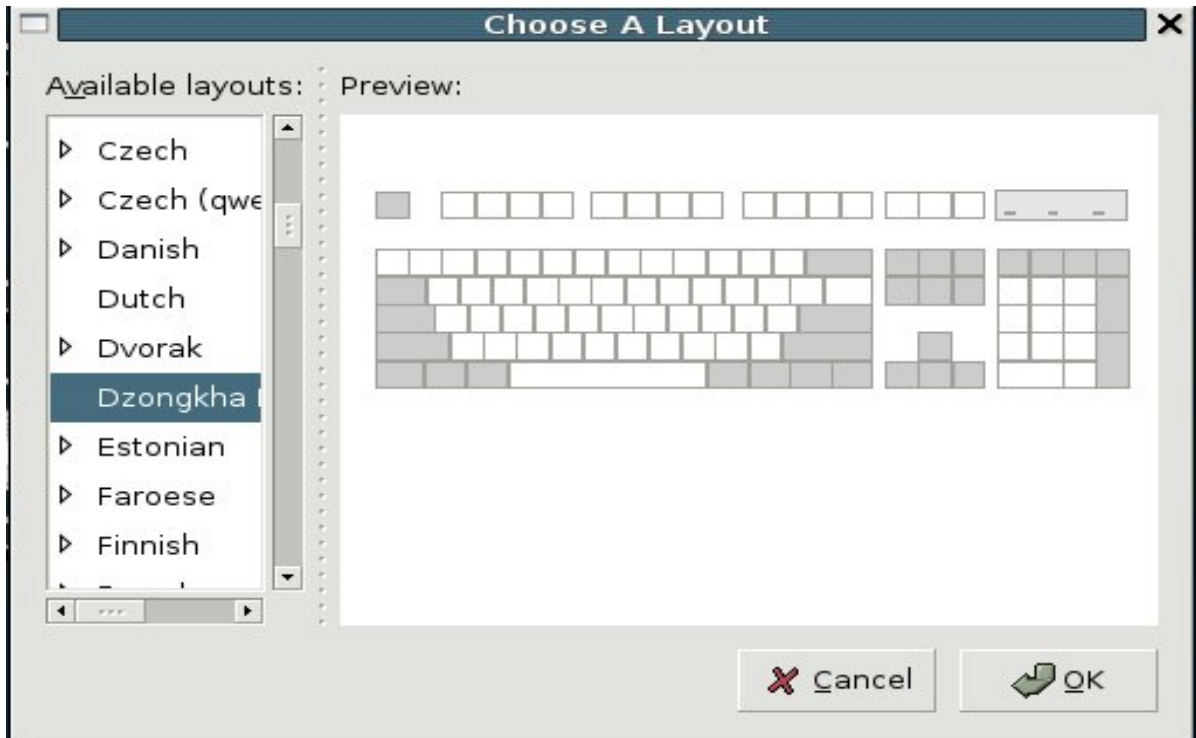


3. Right Click on the indicated Keyboard type (e.g. USA)
4. Select "Open Keyboard Preferences"

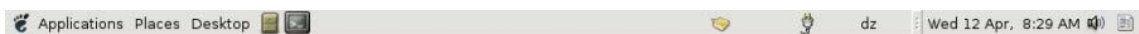


5. Click "Layouts" tab and click "Add" button. Then select "Dzongkha Keyboard" from "Available Layouts" and click the "Ok" button.





6. Now you are ready to select keys to change/toggle between two keyboard system namely "USA" and "dz".
7. Click "LayoutOptions"
8. Select your choice of toggle keys from "Available Options"
For instance click "Group shift/lock behavior" and select "Alt+Shift changes group" and click "Add". You can press Alt and Shift keys simultaneously, to change between USA keyboard type and Dzongkha keyboard type.
9. Just clicking on the "USA" displayed on the panel will be enough to use Dzongkha keyboard.



Dzongkha Keyboard Layout

There are 4 levels in accessing different keys in Dzongkha. They are mainly

1. Normal State
2. SHIFT State
3. Right ALT State
4. SHIFT + Right ALT State

The normal and shift level are as follows:

Dzongkha Keyboard Layout

With ISO 10646 character values (0Fxx) generated



Normal State



Shift State

The Right Alt and Shift + Right Alt level are shown below:



Dzongkha Keyboard Layout (Cont.)

with ISO 10646 character values (0Fxx) generated



AltGr State



Shift-AltGr State

Mozilla

The Mozilla-Suite is an 'All-In-One' Internet Application Suite which consists of a Web Browser, an advanced e-mail and newsgroup client, an IRC chat client, a HTML editor and an Address Book. To start Mozilla browser in Dzongkha Linux go to 'Application→Internet Mozilla→Web Browser'.

'Applications→Internet→Mozilla Web Browser (dz)' is capable of rendering Dzongkha font properly.

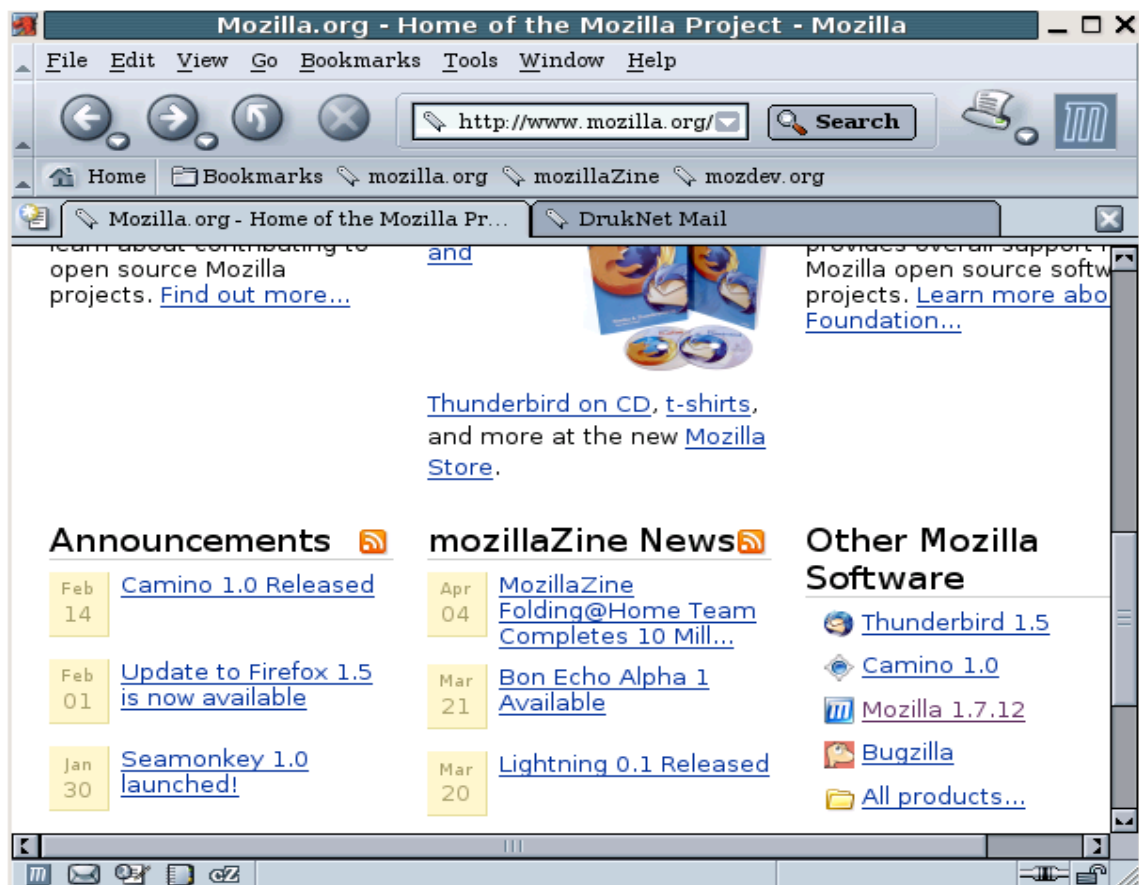


Fig. The Mozilla web browser

Accessing a web page

You access a web page by typing its URL—its location (address) on the Web. URLs normally begin with `http://`, followed by one or more names that identify the address. For instance, `http://www.mozilla.org`.

1. Click the Location Bar to select the URL that is already there.



Fig. Location bar

2. Type the URL of the page you want to visit. The URL you type replaces any text already in the Location Bar.
3. Press Return/Enter.

Clicking a Link

Most web pages contain links you can click to move to other pages.

1. Move the pointer until it changes to a pointing finger. This happens whenever the pointer is over a link. Most links are underlined text, but buttons and images can also be links.
2. Click the link once. While the network locates the page that the link points to, status messages appear at the bottom of the window.

Retracing Your Steps

There are several ways to re-visit pages:



Fig. Back and Forward buttons

1. To go back or forward one page, click the Back or Forward arrow.
2. To go back or forward more than one page, click the small triangles on the Back and Forward buttons. You'll see a list of pages you've visited; to return to a page, choose it from the list.



Stopping and Reloading



Fig. Reload and Stop buttons

If a page is taking too long to appear or you change your mind and don't want to view it, click the Stop button. To refresh the current page, or get the most up-to-date version, click the Reload button.

Using Tabbed Browsing

When you visit more than one web page at a time, you can use Tabbed Browsing to navigate the Web faster and easier. Tabbed Browsing lets you open tabs, each displaying a web page, within a single Navigator window. You don't have to have several windows open to visit several different web pages. This frees up space on your desktop. You can open, close, and reload web pages conveniently in one place without having to switch to another window.

To start a new tab, go to 'File→New→Navigator Tab'.

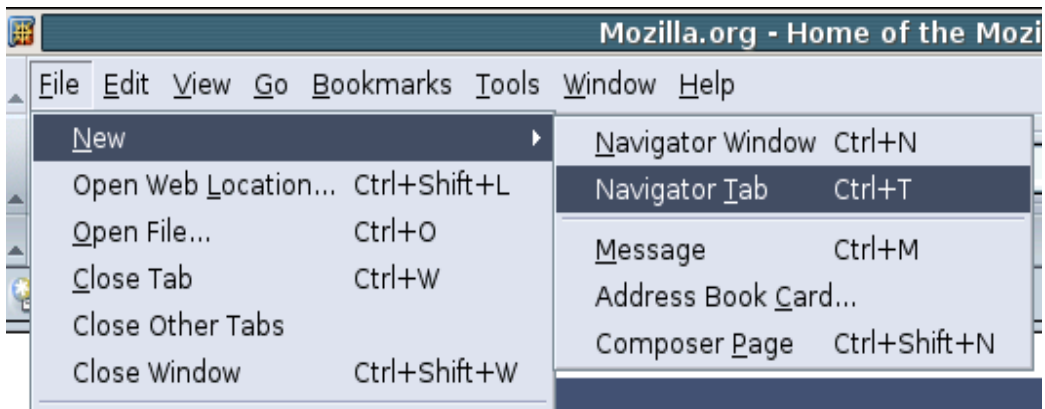


Fig. Starting a new tab



Fig. Browsing two web pages (mozilla.org and DrukNet Mail) using tabs

To close a tab, Right-click on the tab and click on 'Close Tab'.

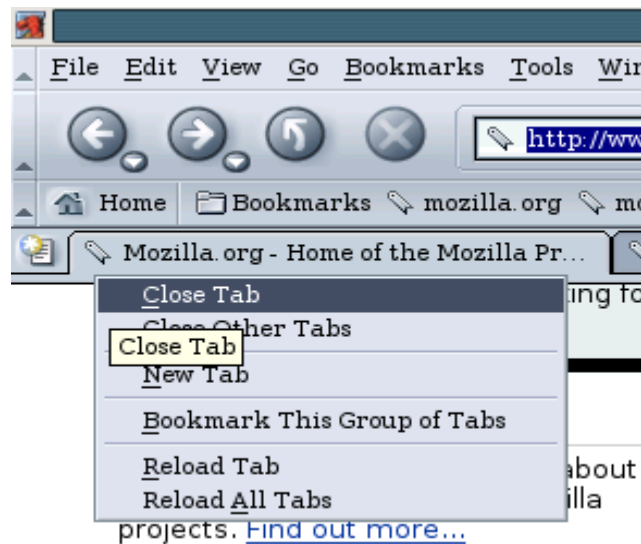


Fig. Closing a Tab

Using Bookmark

A bookmark is a stored web page address (URL) that you can go to easily by choosing the bookmark's name from the Bookmarks menu.

To bookmark a page that you are currently viewing, go to 'Bookmarks' menu and click on 'Bookmark This Page'. Your bookmark will be then listed in the 'Bookmarks' menu.

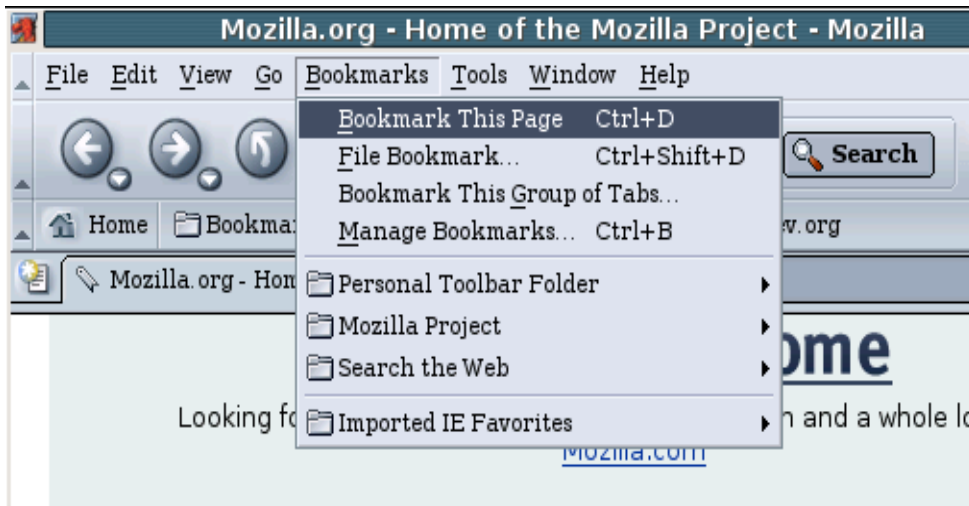


Fig. Book marking a web page

To go to a bookmarked page, go to 'Bookmarks' menu and click on the name of your bookmark in the list.

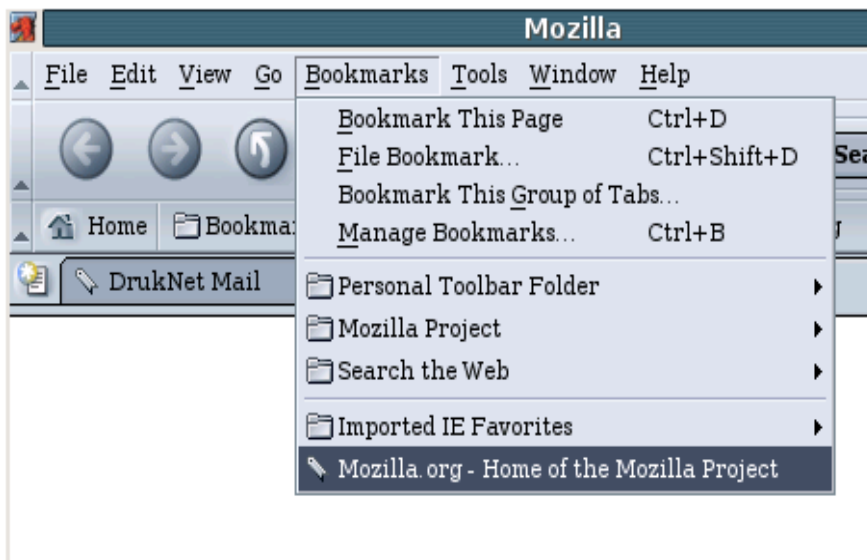


Fig. Opening a bookmarked page

Saving a web page

To save a web page, go to 'File→Save Page As'. A dialog will appear asking for the name and location for saving the web page. Type in the name and click 'Save'.

Printing a web page

To print a web page, go to 'File→Print'.

Applying Themes

Themes are used to customize the look and feel of the Mozilla suite. To change the theme go to 'View→Apply Theme' and click on the theme that you want to use. Two themes, Classic and Modern, come pre-installed with Mozilla. You can get new themes by going to 'View→ApplyTheme→Get New Themes'

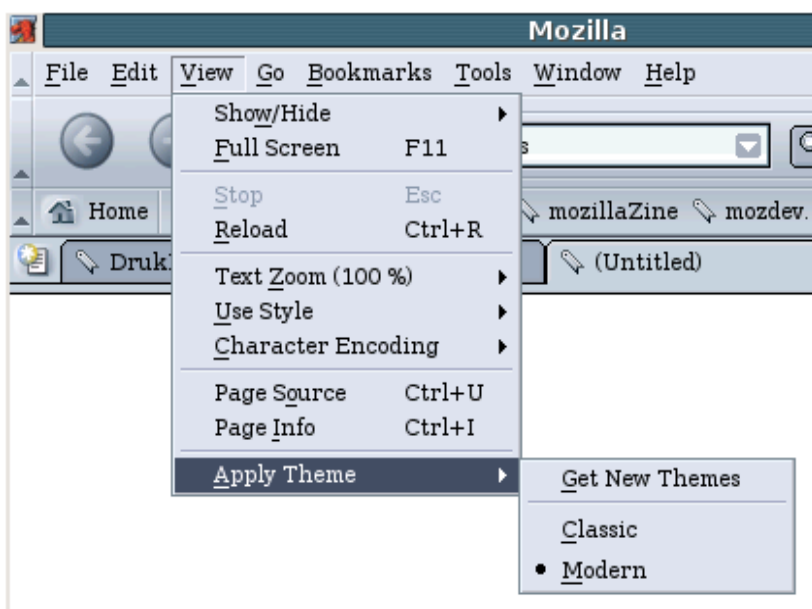


Fig. Applying new theme

Searching the Web

To search the web, enter the text that you want to search in the 'Location Bar' and click on 'Search' button next to the 'Location Bar'.

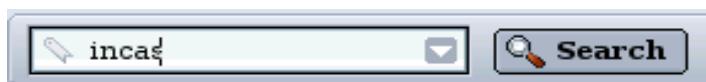


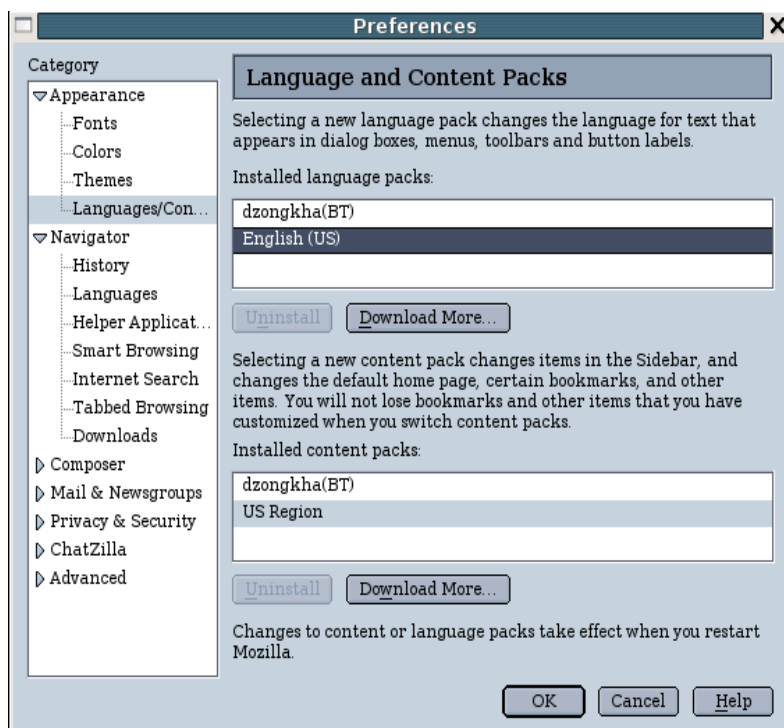
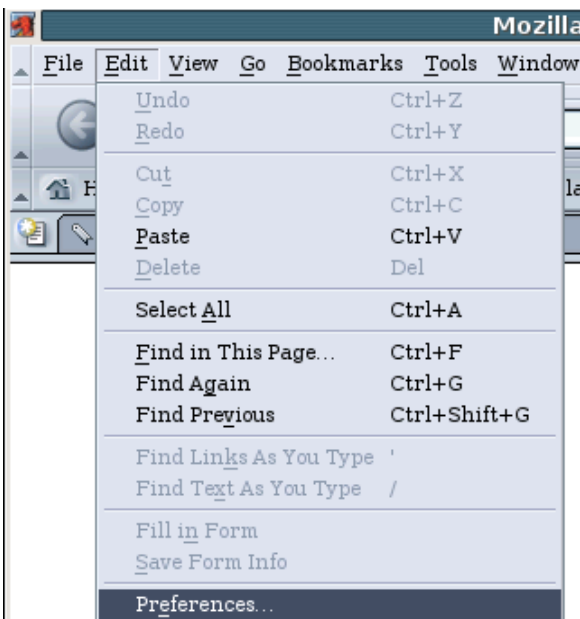
Fig. Searching the Web for 'incas'.

Language and Content Packs

Language and Content Packs are used to change the browser user interface to localized languages. By installing a language pack for a particular language, one can use the Mozilla suite in that language. To change the Language and Content Packs go to '*Edit→Preferences*'. In the 'Preferences' dialog box, double click on the 'Appearance' category to expand the list and then click on 'Languages/Content'. The Language and Content Packs preferences panel allows you to select a content pack and/or language pack to use within Mozilla.

Fig. Mozilla Preferences dialog box showing the Language and Content Packs Panel

Dzongkha Linux contains the two Language Packs English (US) and Dzongkha (BT). You can select the language that you want to use and click 'OK'. You must restart Mozilla for a new content of language pack to take effect.



Mozilla Mail

Mozilla Mail comes with Mozilla suite. To open the Mozilla mail from Mozilla, click on the mail icon near the lower left corner of the Mozilla Navigator screen or go to 'Window→Mail & Newsgroups'.

Fig. Starting Mail and Newsgroup from the Window menu

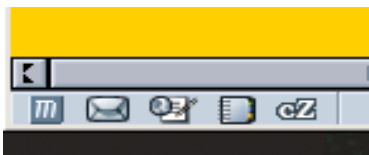
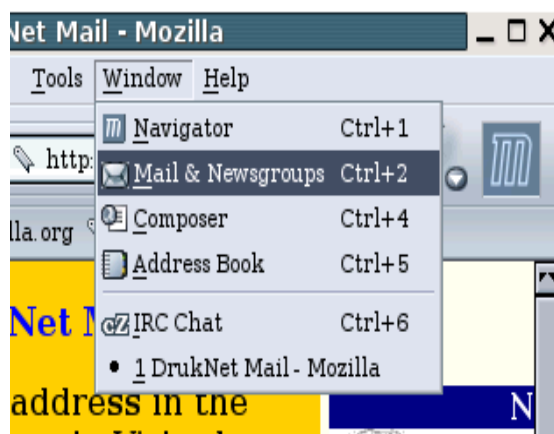


Fig. The Mail icon (second from left) near the lower left corner of the navigator screen.



Account Setup with Mozilla Mail

The first time you open Mozilla mail, the 'New Account Setup' dialog box will appear. Select 'Email Account' as account type and click on 'Next'.



that identifies you to others when they receive your messages.

Enter the name you would like to appear in the "From" field of your outgoing messages (for example, "John Smith").

Your Name:

Enter your email address. This is the address others will use to send email to you (for example, "user@example.net").

Email Address:

< Back Next > Cancel

On the 'Identity' dialog box, type your name and email address then click on 'Next'.

On the 'Server Information' dialog box, choose POP or IMAP, whichever is more appropriate for you. Fill in the Incoming Server name (POP) and Outgoing Server name (SMTP) then click on 'Next'. If you don't know the POP and SMTP address, please consult your network administrator.

(Note: Selecting POP will download all your mails from mail server to your local computer. Whereas selecting IMAP will leave the mail in your mail server and mail client acts like a navigator for mails in the mail server.)

Select the type of incoming server you are using.

☒ POP ☐ IMAP

Enter the name of your incoming server (for example, "mail.example.net").

Incoming Server:

Enter the name of your outgoing server (SMTP) (for example, "smtp.example.net").

Outgoing Server:

< Back Next > Cancel

Next, in the 'User Name' dialog box, fill in the Incoming User Name. You may have to type in your full email address also. So, consult your network administrator or related party. Type in outgoing user name and click on 'Next'.



The screenshot shows a window titled 'Account Wizard' with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The window has a dark blue header bar with the text 'User Names' in white. Below the header, the main area has a light blue background. It contains the following text: 'Enter the incoming user name given to you by your email provider (for example, "jsmith").' Below this is a text input field labeled 'Incoming User Name:' with the value 'tenzinn' entered. Further down, it says: 'Your outgoing (SMTP) server, "mail1.druknet.bt", is identical to your incoming server, your incoming user name will be used to access it. You can modify outgoing server settings by choosing Mail & Newsgroups Account Settings from the Edit menu.' At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

On the 'Account Name' dialog box, type a name to refer to this account.

The screenshot shows a window titled 'Account Wizard' with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The window has a dark blue header bar with the text 'Account Name' in white. Below the header, the main area has a light blue background. It contains the following text: 'Enter the name by which you would like to refer to this account (for example, "Work Account", "Home Account" or "News Account").' Below this is a text input field labeled 'Account Name:' with the value 'tenzinn@druknet.bt' entered. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

On the next dialog box, verify that all the information is correct and click on 'Finish'.



Type the password. The mail configuration is now complete.

More accounts can be added from 'Edit Mail & Newsgroups Account Settings'. Click on 'Add accounts', Account Wizard appears, follow the dialog box to complete the setup (Same as outlined above).

Dzongkha OpenOffice.org

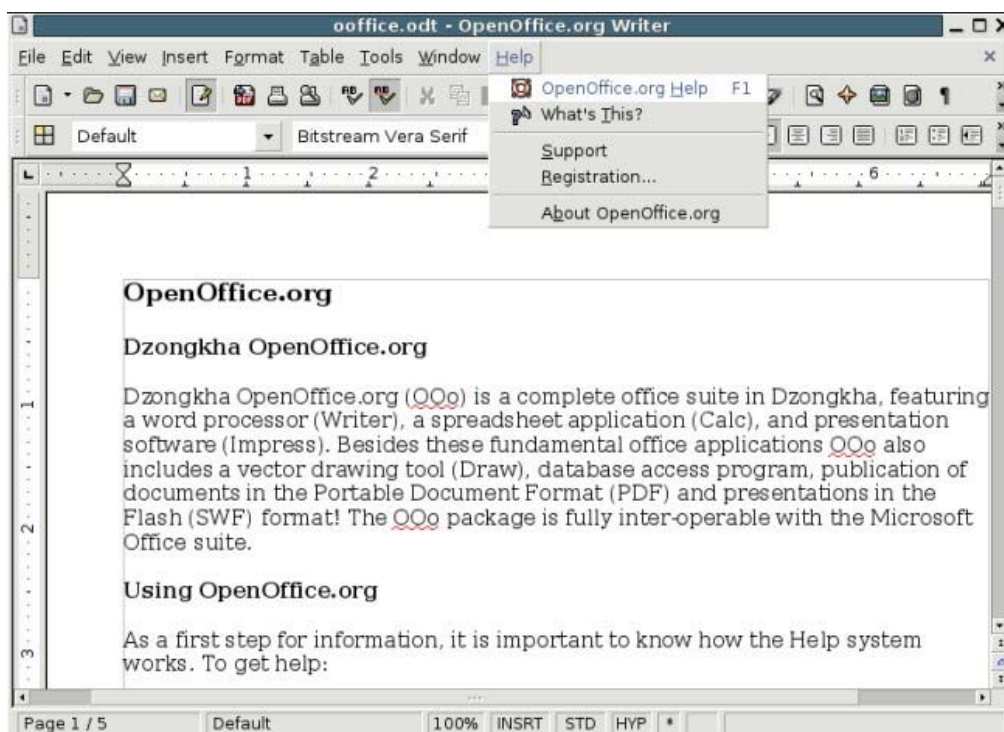
Dzongkha OpenOffice.org (OOo) is a complete office suite in Dzongkha, featuring a word processor (Writer), a spreadsheet application (Calc), and presentation software (Impress). Besides these fundamental office applications OOo also includes a vector drawing tool (Draw), database access program, publication of documents in the Portable Document Format (PDF) and presentations in the Flash (SWF) format! The OOo package is fully inter-operable with the Microsoft Office suite.

Using OpenOffice.org

As a first step for information, it is important to know how the Help system works. To get help:

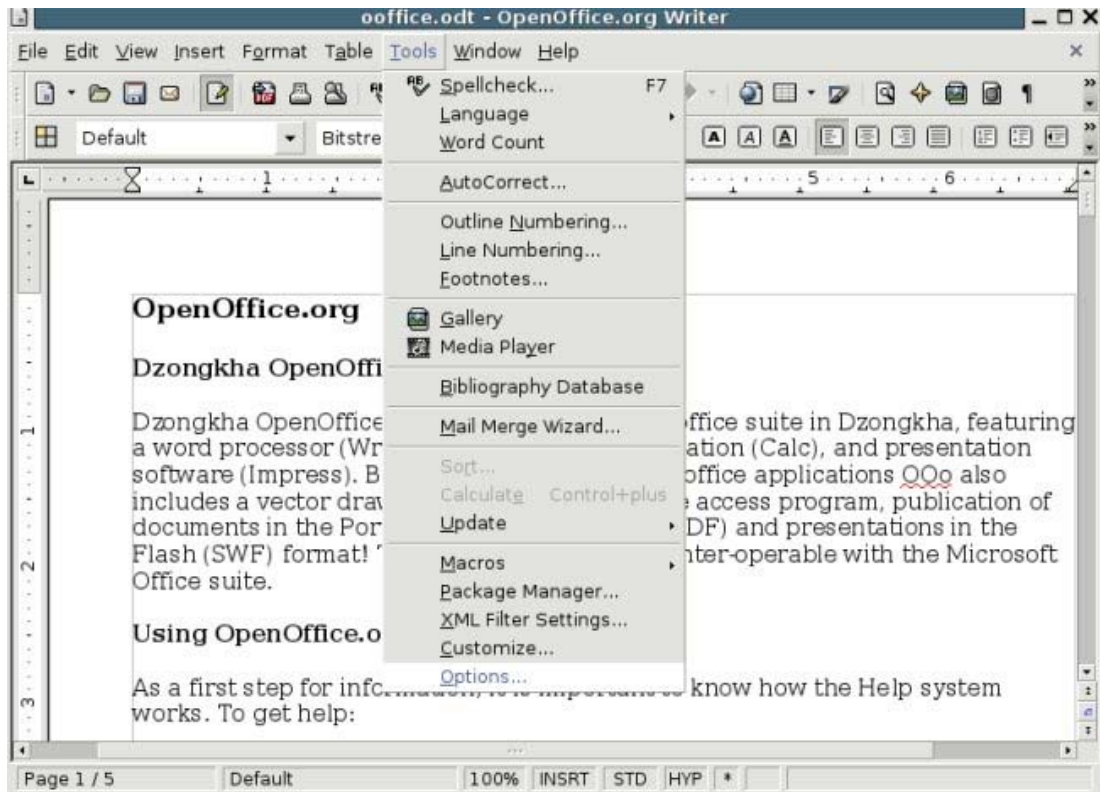
Help→OpenOffice.org Help

The search function is very useful, pay attention to the Options (where you can get help for the individual components in OpenOffice.org).



Setting up OpenOffice.org preferences make it work the way you want it. The entire controls for this are available at:

Tools→Options



WRITER

This is a powerful tool for creating professional documents, reports, newsletters and so on – it is a word processor that allows easy integration of charts and pictures, as well as other OpenOffice.org-compatible documents. It can create anything from a simple letter to books, with professional layouts, with the use of styles.

Start it from the Main Menu by,

Applications→Office→OpenOffice.org Writer



Common Functions

Functions of the word processor can be controlled via the toolbars located at the top of the screen. On the first row, file actions like opening and saving files can be performed, while on the second row, changing the font, size, and style (bold, underline, or italics) are located there.

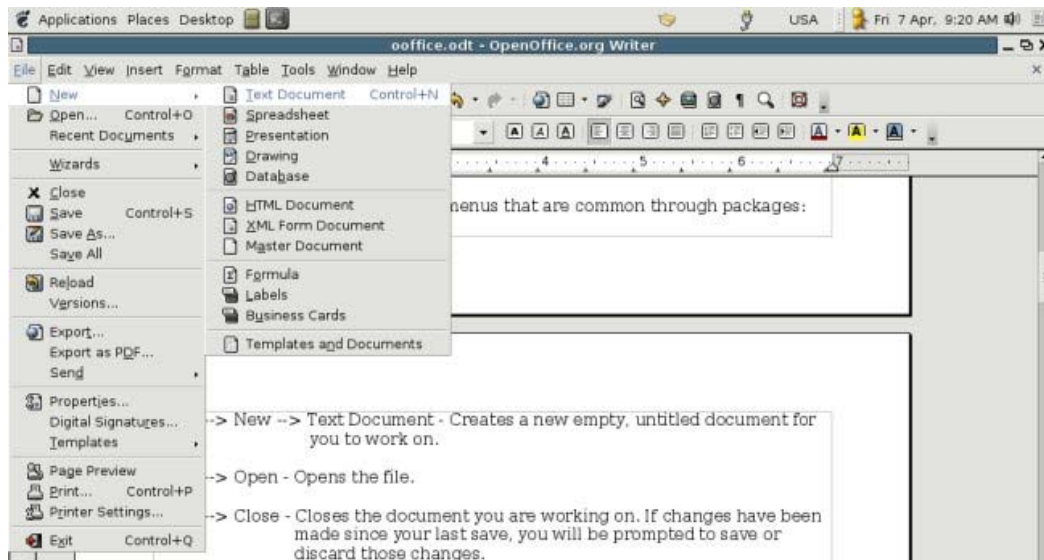
They can also be controlled by the menus that are common through packages:

*** File→New →Text Document**

Creates a new empty, untitled document for you to work on.

*** File→Open**

Opens the file.



* **File→Close**

Closes the document you are working on. If changes have been made since your last save, you will be prompted to save or discard those changes.

* **File→Save**

Saves the document you are currently working on.

* **File→Save As...**

Saves an updated version of a document in a different location, with a different name, from the previously saved Version.

Common Operations

- To copy text:
Select the text with the mouse, and then select **Edit→Copy**. The selected text is kept in memory for use elsewhere.
- To paste text:
Find the spot where the text needs to be placed, place the cursor there, and then select **Edit→Paste**.
- To cut text:
This means that the selected text will be removed from the current location and kept in memory, to be placed elsewhere. Doing this is exactly like how a copy should be performed, except selecting **Edit→Cut** instead.
- To undo an action:
Select **Edit→Undo**. It will display the command that it is undoing at the moment. By browsing the menu, there are also keyboard shortcuts located next to it. Once more proficient use of the package occurs, it is much quicker to use keyboard shortcuts like **Control+C** for Copy, and so on.

Formatting

Some of the quick formatting options are **bold**, **italics** and **underline**. These options are available at the tool bar at the top of the screen.



Text alignment plays a large role in controlling how portions of the document will look. For example, an address field at the top of your letter will have such details right-aligned, while the body and rest of the base text will be left-aligned.

There are four-icons that are located next to the **bold/italics/underline** icons, providing options such as: **right-align**, **centre-align**, **left-align** and **justified**. You can also highlight text and/or its background (like you would with a highlighter and paper!), and change the font and/or background colors all with the icons there.



Fonts

Changing the font, size, and style (bold, underline, or italics) are located in the second row. This can be done by highlighting the desired text and clicking the appropriate button.



Others

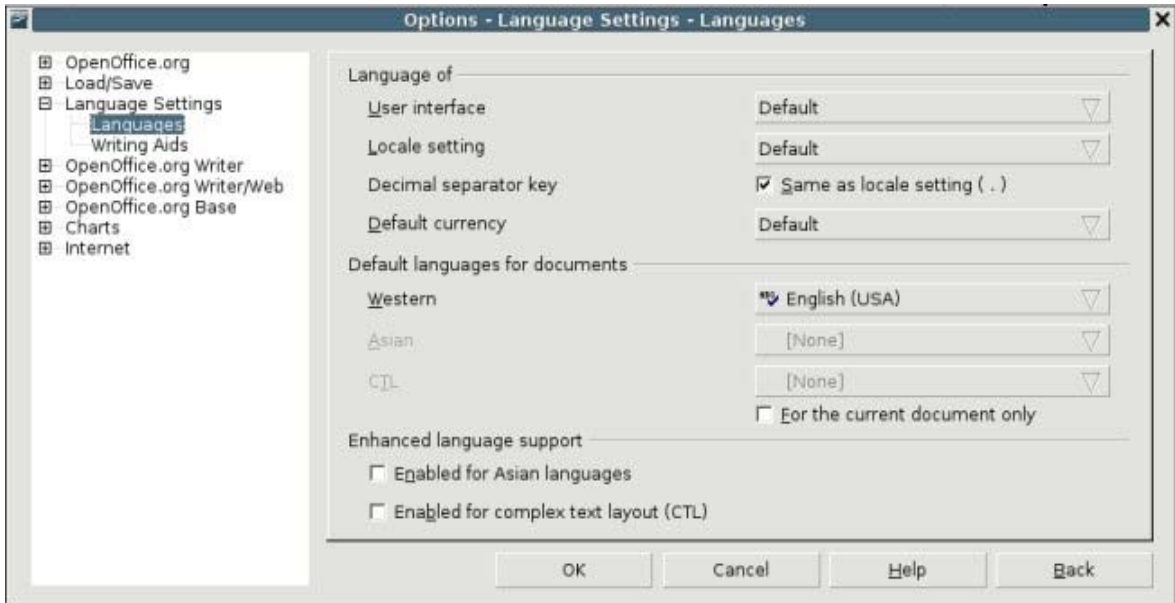
Writer has a built-in spell checker. This can be accessed via:

Tools→Spellcheck

The option to **auto-spellcheck** means that while typing, Writer will automatically check your spelling, and if it detects an error, it will output a red-line at the bottom of the misspelled word. Keep in mind that the spell checking is based on the current language that is in use. This can be changed via:

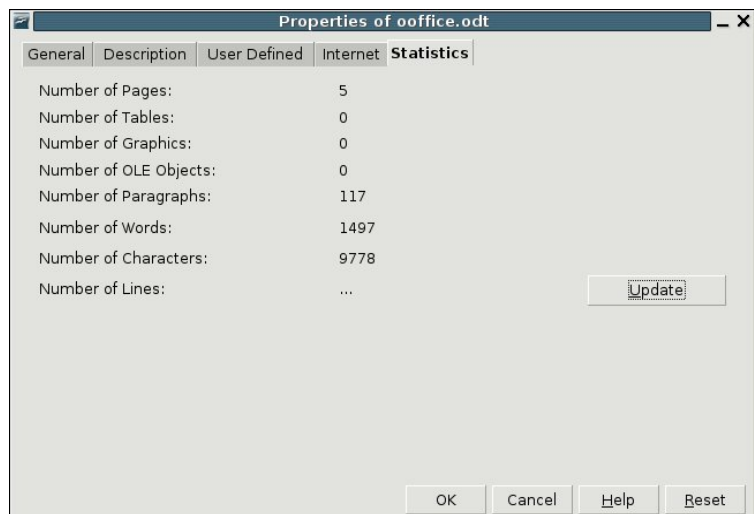
Tools→Options →Language Settings→Languages

Accessing word counts in the document is different to most other packages on a default installation of OpenOffice.org (this can differ with several Linux distributions' offerings)



File→Properties→Statistics

It is under the Statistics tab that the word counts and other relevant document counts are based. On certain vendor modified distributions of OpenOffice.org, going to the Tools→Word Count menu will allow the Statistics dialogue box to be displayed automatically.



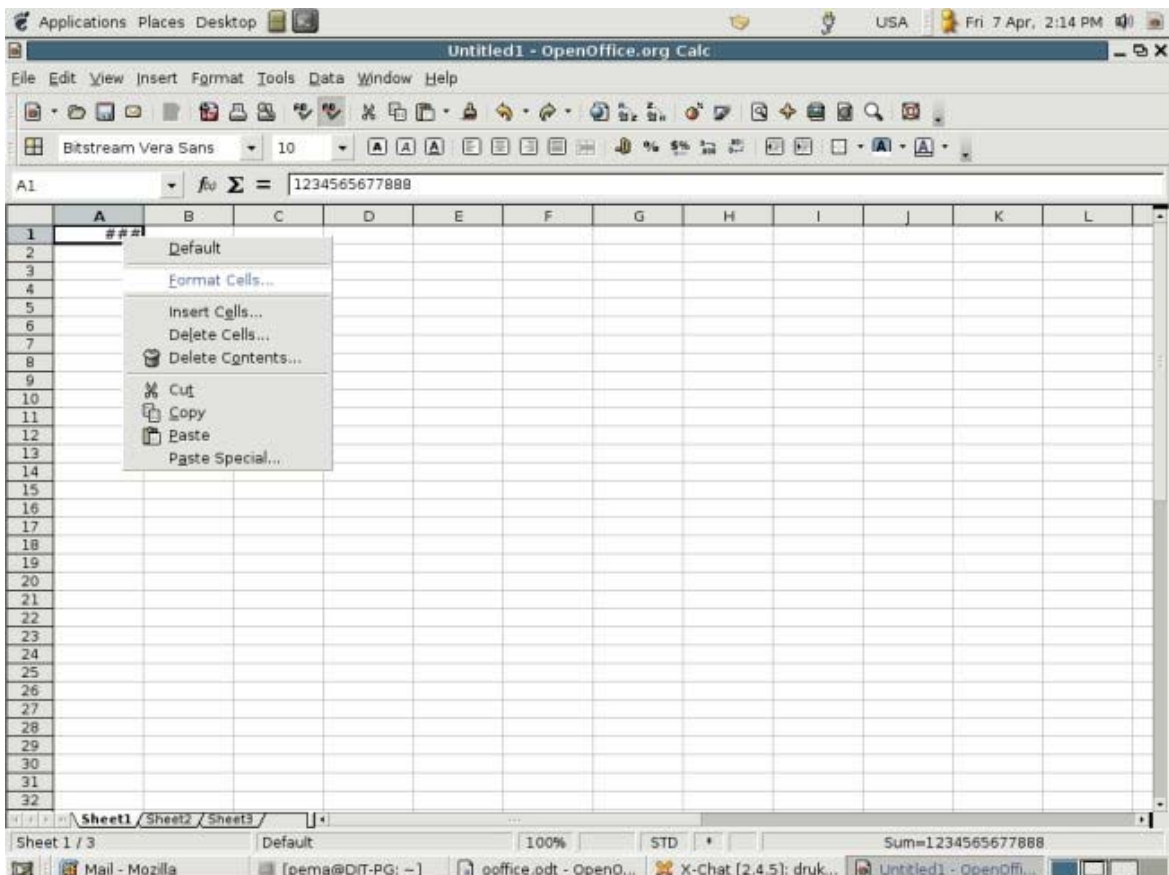
CALC

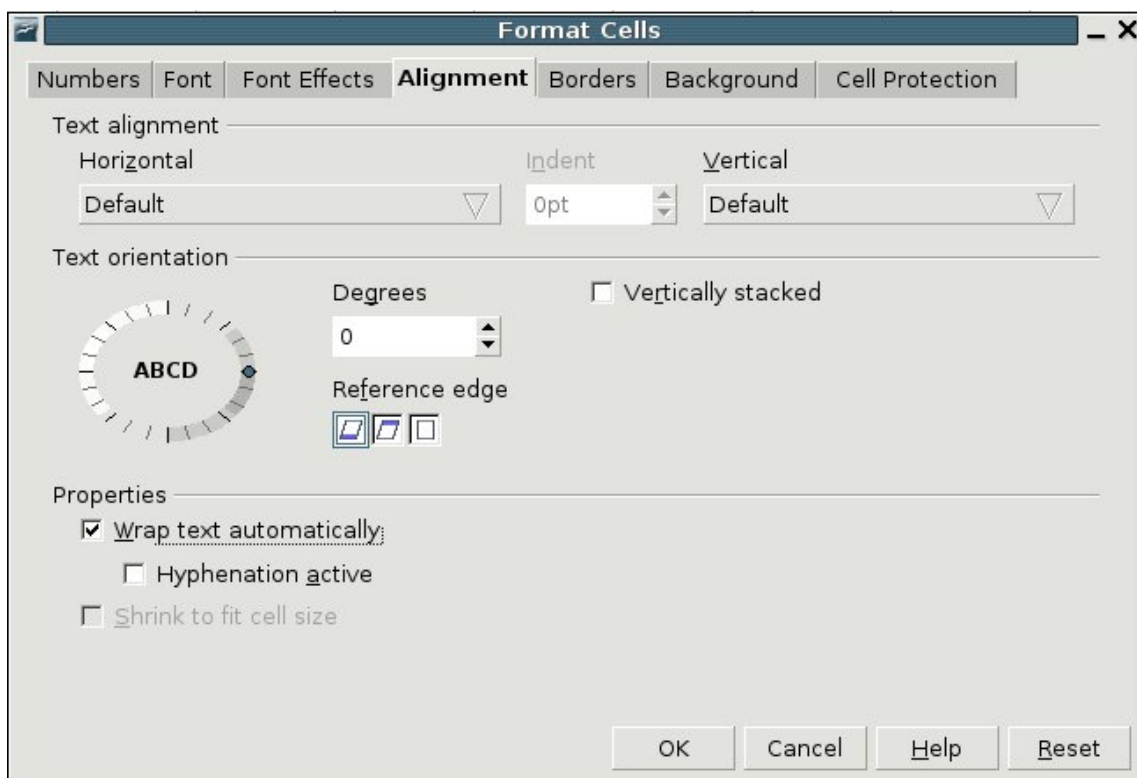
This is the spreadsheet component of the OpenOffice.org package, and contains many useful features, including an array of functions and plenty of charting options. It is fully inter-operable with Microsoft Excel, though the function separators differ in the two packages.

CALC may be run opting for **Applications→Office→OpenOffice.org Calc** or if you already have an existing window of OpenOffice.org open, **File→New→Spreadsheet**.

Spreadsheets contain many rows and columns, and each row and column combination is called a cell (like A1, B1, and so on).

Upon inputting text into a cell, you might realize that the text is wider than the cell allows – this can be re-sized via **right-clicking the cell**, and selecting the **Format Cells** option. Then under the **Alignment tab**, selecting **Wrap Text automatically** is what is required.





Formatting

If there is some information that has already been created, and the area should be formatted, one particular quick and easy option would be to use the AutoFormats available in Calc. This is done after selecting the area and then opting for:

Format → AutoFormat

These are pre-defined styles that are available in Calc, and if you have created your own particular style, you can add them into your new AutoFormats.

In the object toolbar, there is an option to set the font color within the cell. There are also options to increase/decrease the indents within a cell, and in the image below, controls for enabling:

- Currency
- Percentage
- Add/Remove significant decimal places



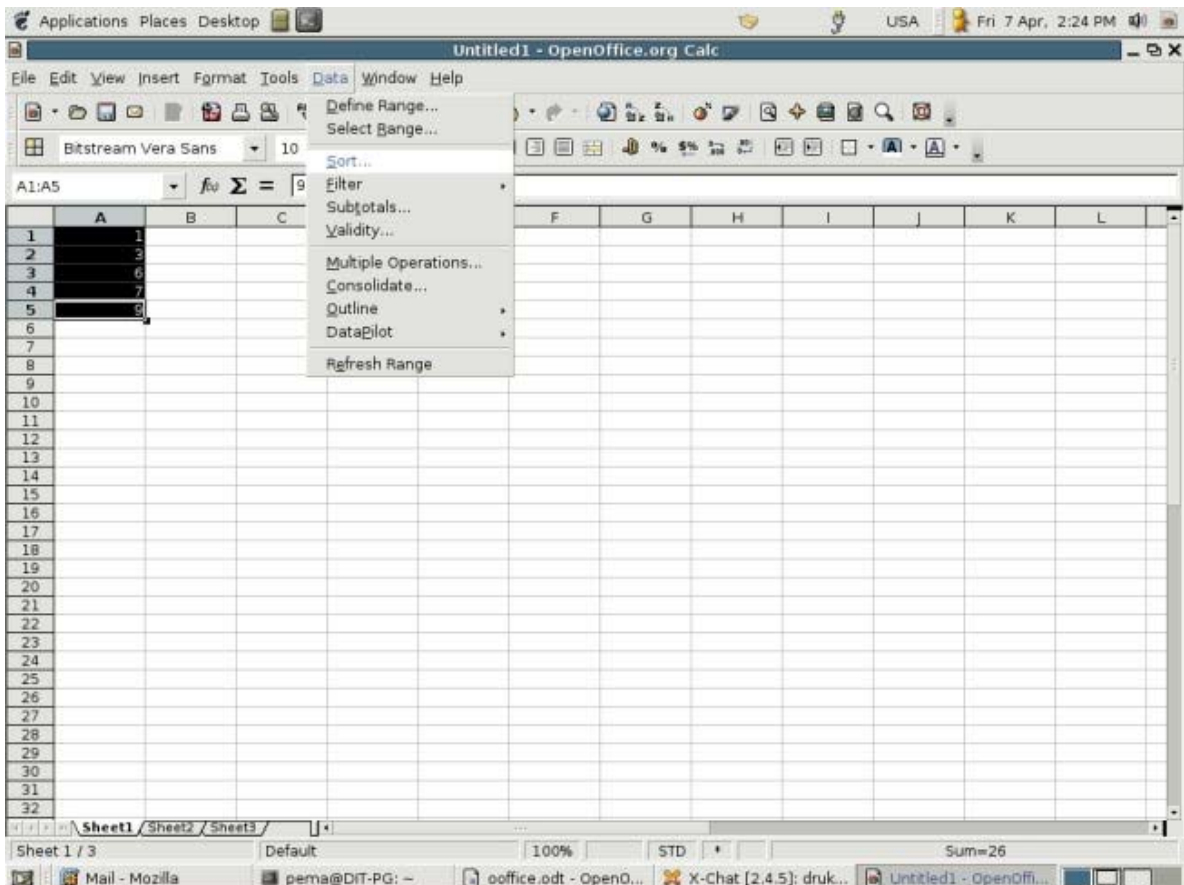
These are quick controls, and accessing them is as simple as clicking the icons that represent them, and automatically the cell will be formatted as stated. Not only can the borders be set easily, and cell backgrounds too, but the alignment of text within a cell can also be set. This can be either as a top aligned, centre aligned, or bottom aligned.

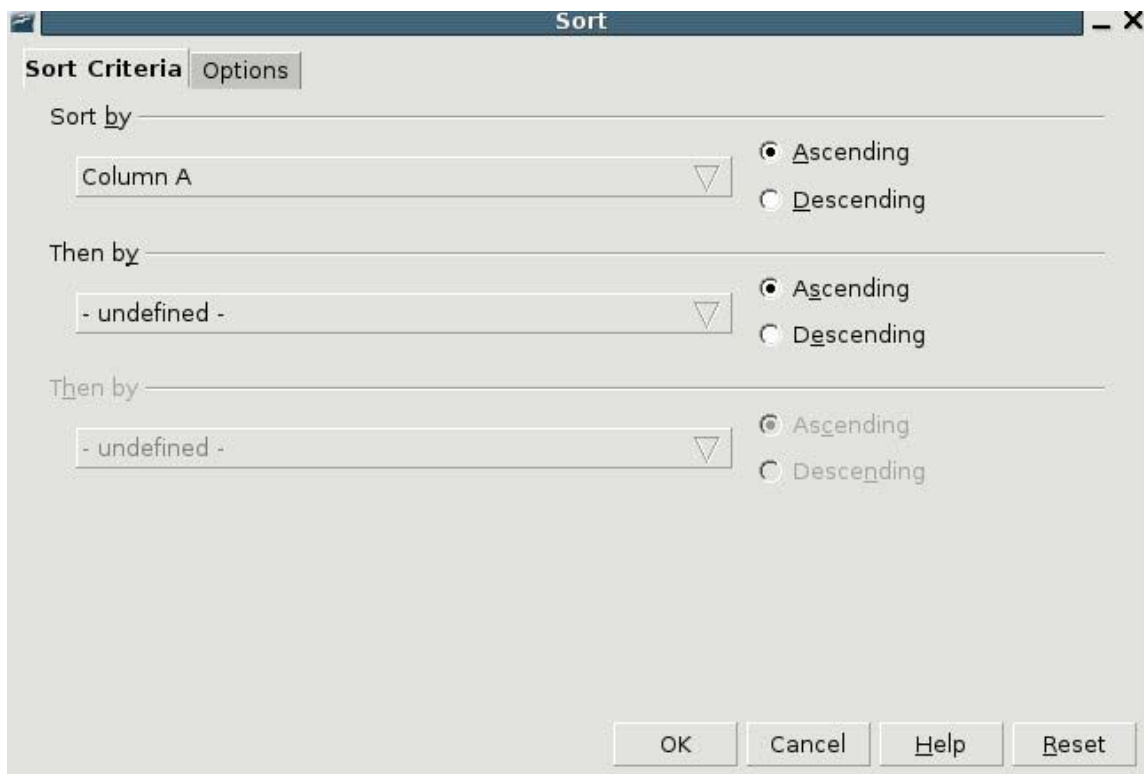
Sorting

A big part of dealing with spreadsheets involves a lot of sorting and filtering of data. To sort a dataset, selecting the active cells, then on clicking

Data→Sort

will call a pop-up dialogue that has options for sorting the data based on the columns present, as well as if the data should be ascending or descending.

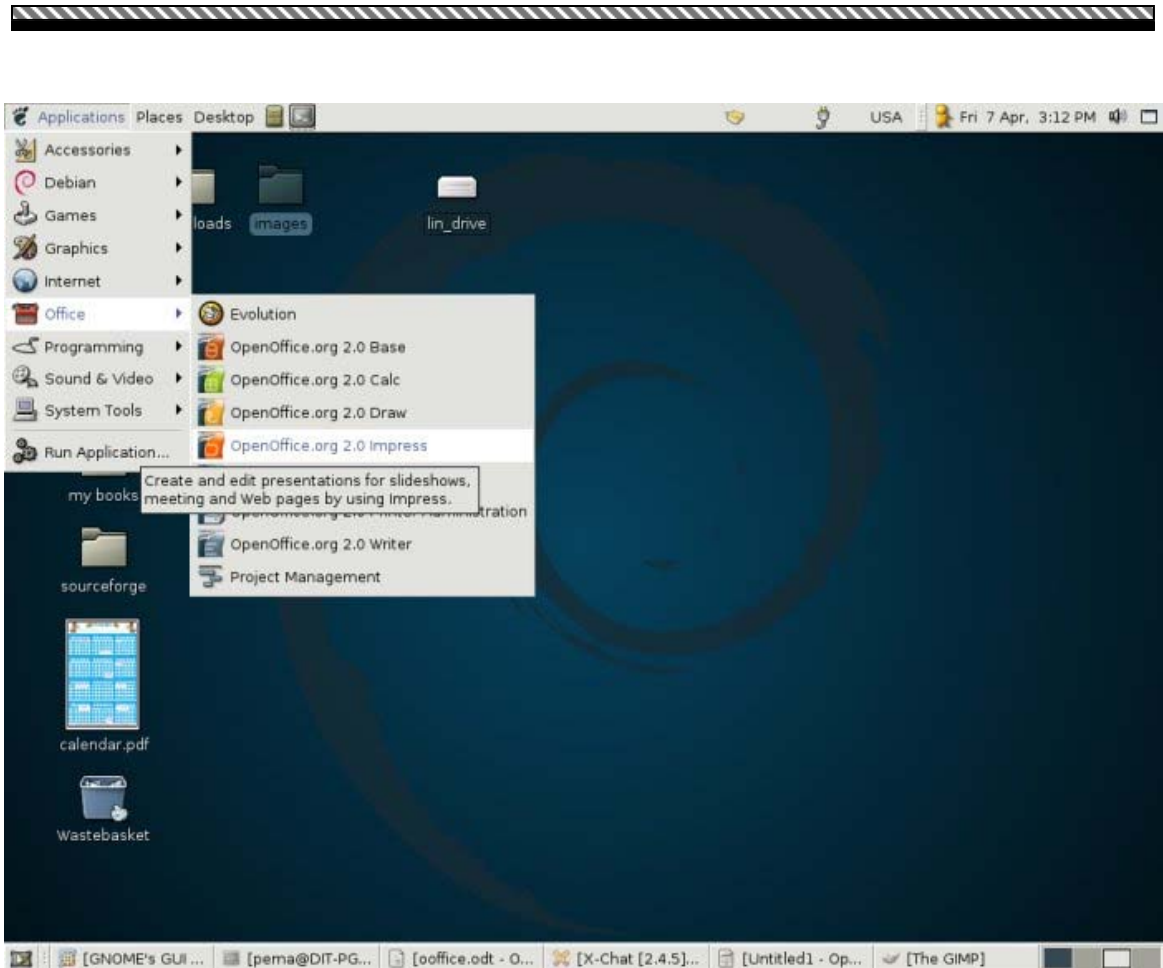




IMPRESS

No office suite is complete without a presentation piece, and OpenOffice.org shows its colors with Impress, the presentation piece in the suite. To get started with IMPRESS you need to opt the following:

Application→Office→OpenOffice.org Impress



or if you already have an OpenOffice.org window open, its available at

File→New→Presentation

Unlike other components of OpenOffice.org, when you start Impress, you are presented with an **AutoPilot**, to start creating your presentation! This gives you options to start a presentation with an empty template, or even with one of the pre-defined templates.

A preview dialogue is available, and once all options are selected (and Next is clicked, to move on), you get a basic presentation.

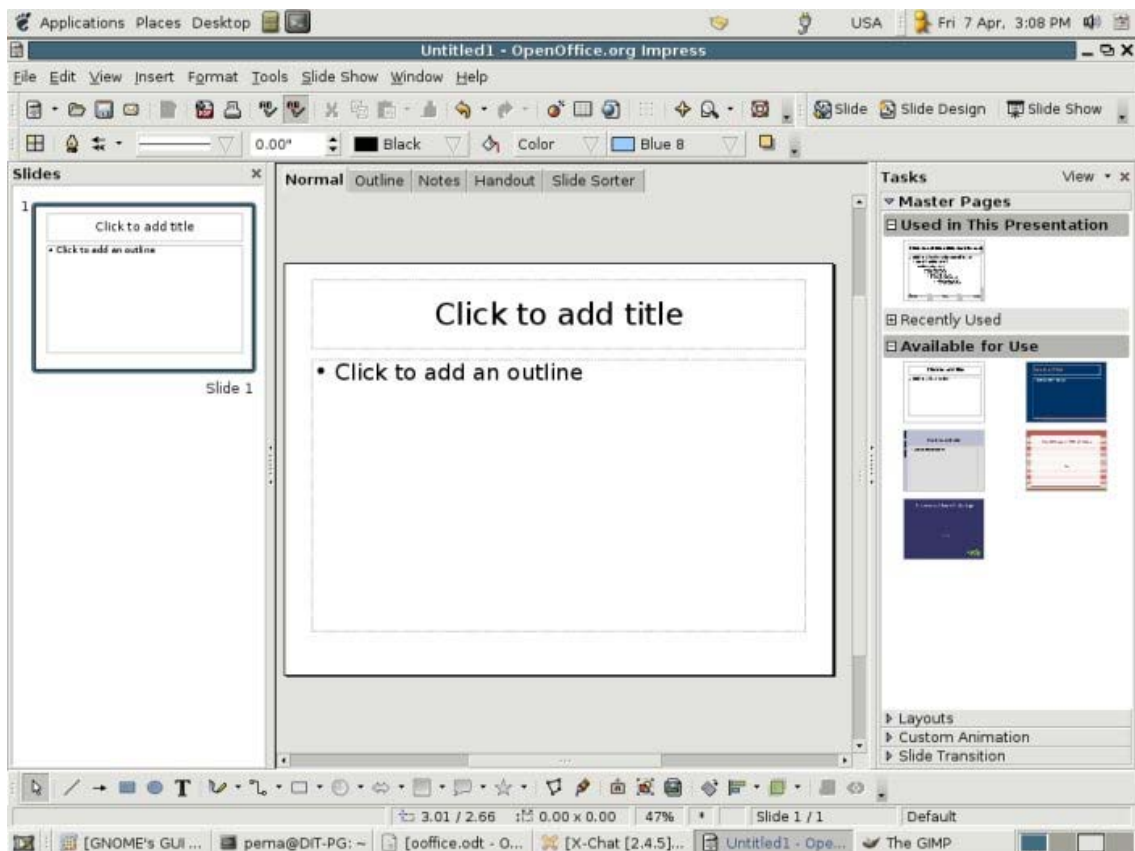


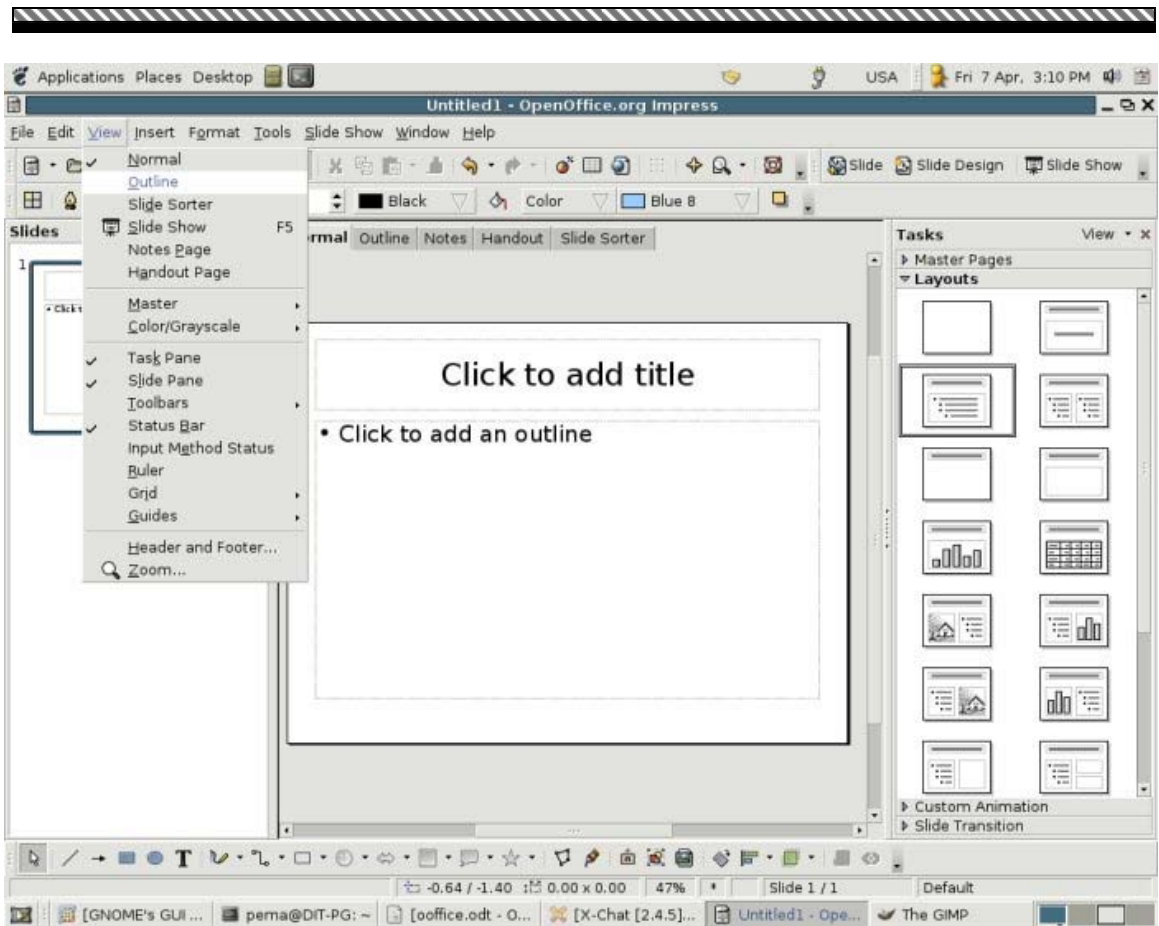
Views

There are several views in Impress, and some have overlapping names, but with different functionality! Just above the scroll bars, you'll notice five buttons that look like what you see below.

The five options for workspace views are:

- * Normal view – normal look of the presentation
- * Outline view – overlook of the presentation.
- * Notes view – add speaker notes.
- * Handout view – how handouts get printed.
- * Slide Sorter – birds eye view to add, change, and switch slides around.





Gaim

Gaim is a multi-protocol instant messaging (IM) client for Linux, BSD, MacOS X, and Windows. It is compatible with AIM and ICQ (Oscar protocol), MSN Messenger, Yahoo!, IRC, Jabber, Gadu-Gadu, SILC, Novell GroupWise Messenger, Lotus Sametime, and Zephyr networks.

Gaim users can log in to multiple accounts on multiple IM networks simultaneously. This means that you can be chatting with friends on AOL Instant Messenger, talking to a friend on Yahoo Messenger, and sitting in an IRC channel all at the same time.

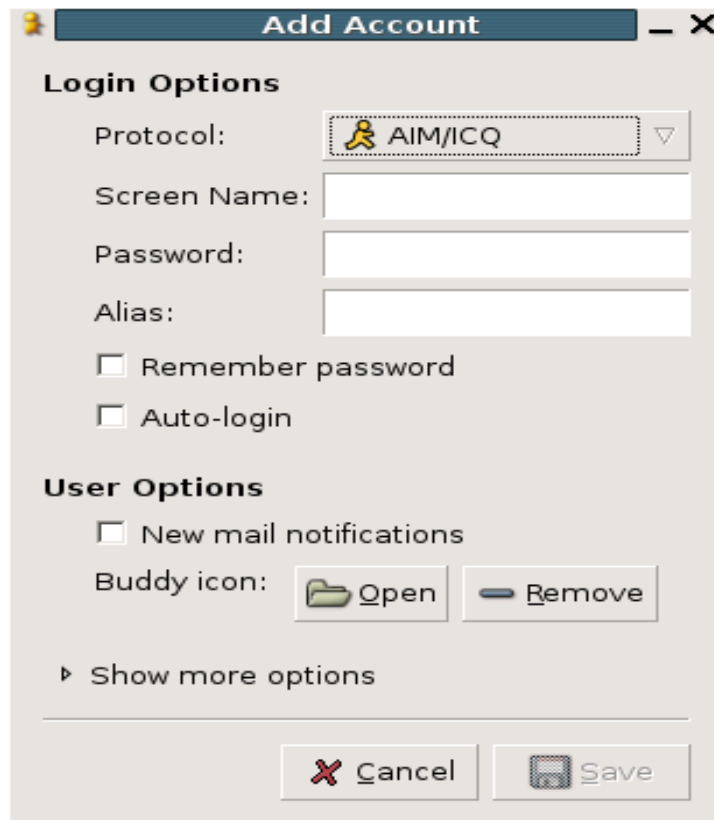
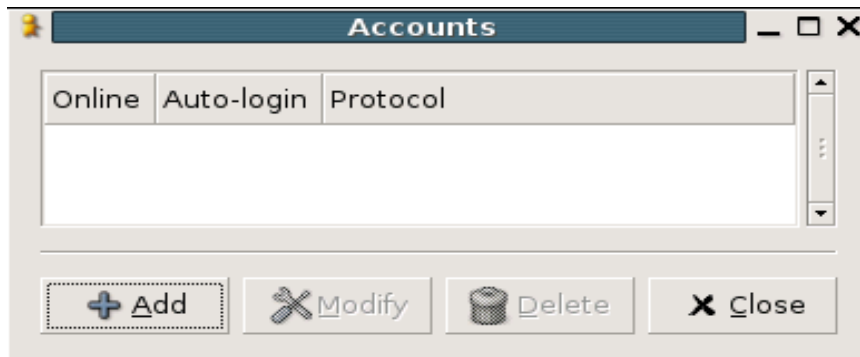
To start Gaim in Dzongkha Linux go to 'Applications→Internet→Gaim Internet Messenger'



Fig. Gaim Login Window

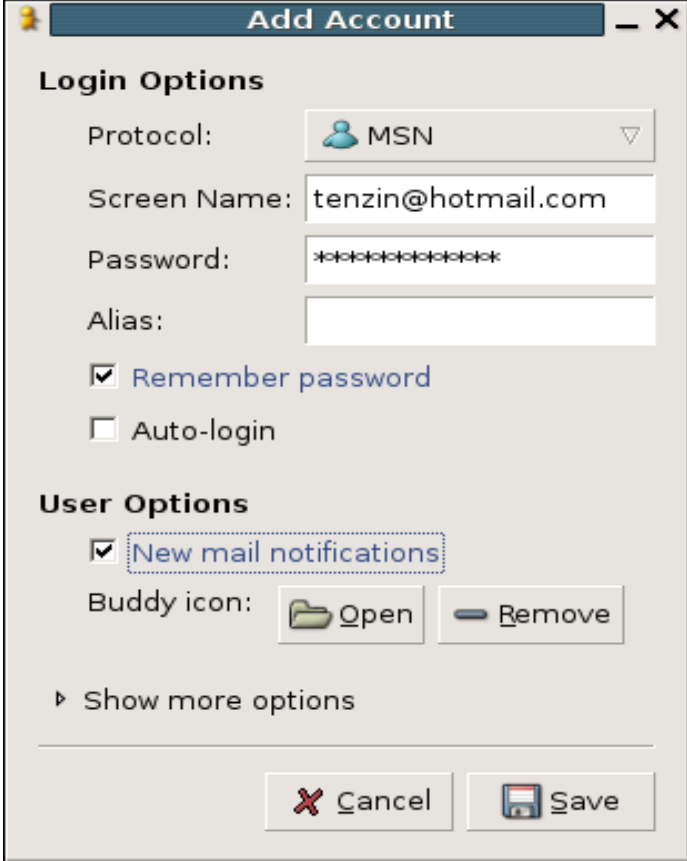
Configuring your accounts

1. To configure your various accounts, click on the 'Accounts' button in the Gaim Login Window. A window titled 'Accounts' pops up.



2. Click 'Add' to add your accounts. A new window titled 'Add Account' pops up.
3. In the 'Add Account' window, select the appropriate protocol from the drop down list. Type in your screen name, which is your e-mail ID.

4. Typing in your password is optional as you can do that later. If you want Gaim to remember your password (so that you do not need to type in your password every time), type in your password in the 'Password' field and check the 'Remember Password' checkbox.
5. Checking the 'Auto-login' and 'New mail notifications' checkboxes enables Gaim to login automatically into your account and notify you of new mails respectively.



Add Account

Login Options

Protocol: MSN

Screen Name: tenzin@hotmail.com

Password: *****

Alias:

☒ Remember password

☐ Auto-login

User Options

☒ New mail notifications

Buddy icon: Open Remove

► Show more options

Cancel Save

Fig. An example MSN account configuration

6. Click 'Save' to save your account configuration. Your account will now be listed in the 'Accounts' window. Click 'Close' on the 'Accounts' window.

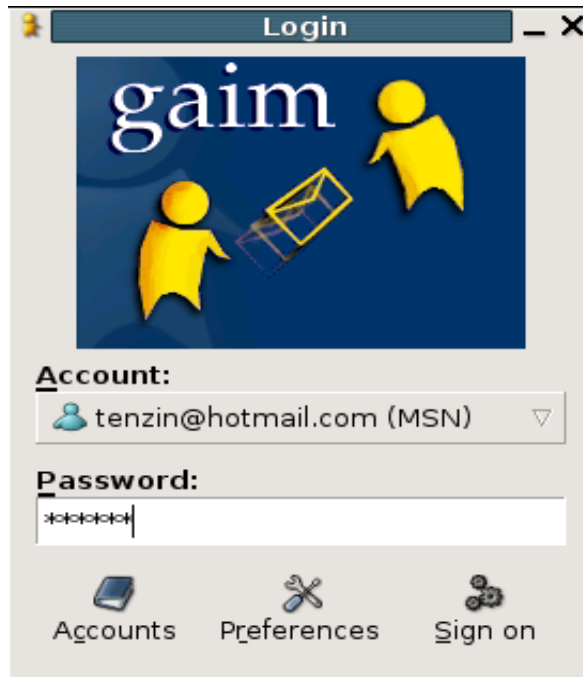


Fig. The Login window after configuring the account.

7. Click 'Sign on' to start signing into your account.

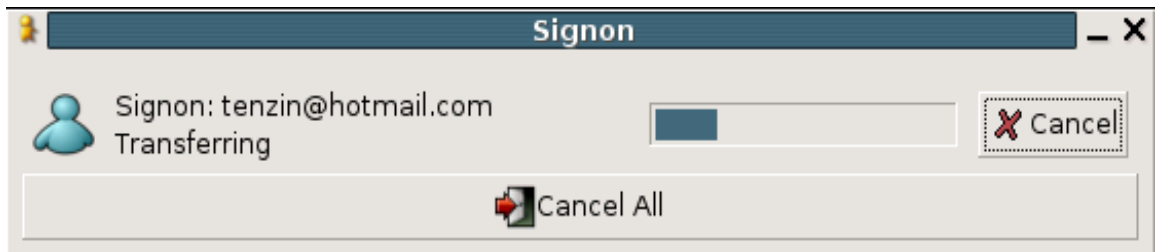


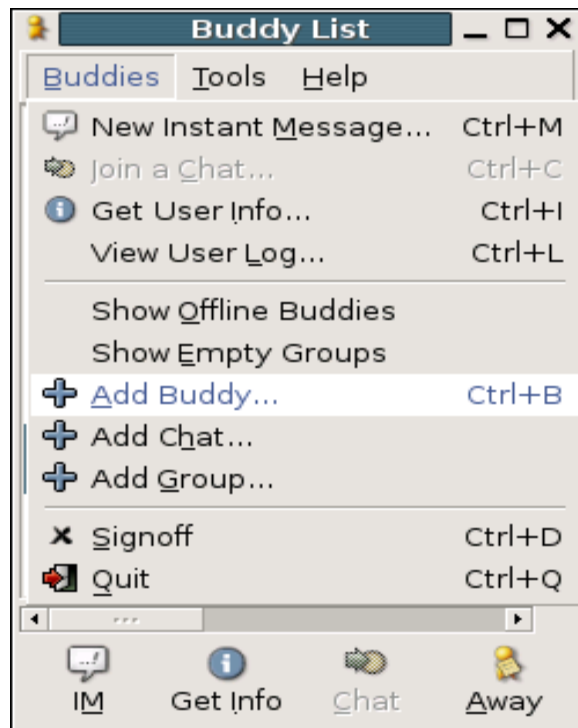
Fig. Sign-on in progress

8. Once you sign-in successfully, a new window titled 'Buddy List' appears, listing all your on-line friends.



Adding a Friend

1. Add a friend to your friends (buddy) list go to 'Buddies Add Buddy' in the 'Buddy List' window.



2. In the 'Add Buddy' Dialog fill in the screen name (email-id) of your friend whom you wish to add, choose appropriate group and click 'Add'.

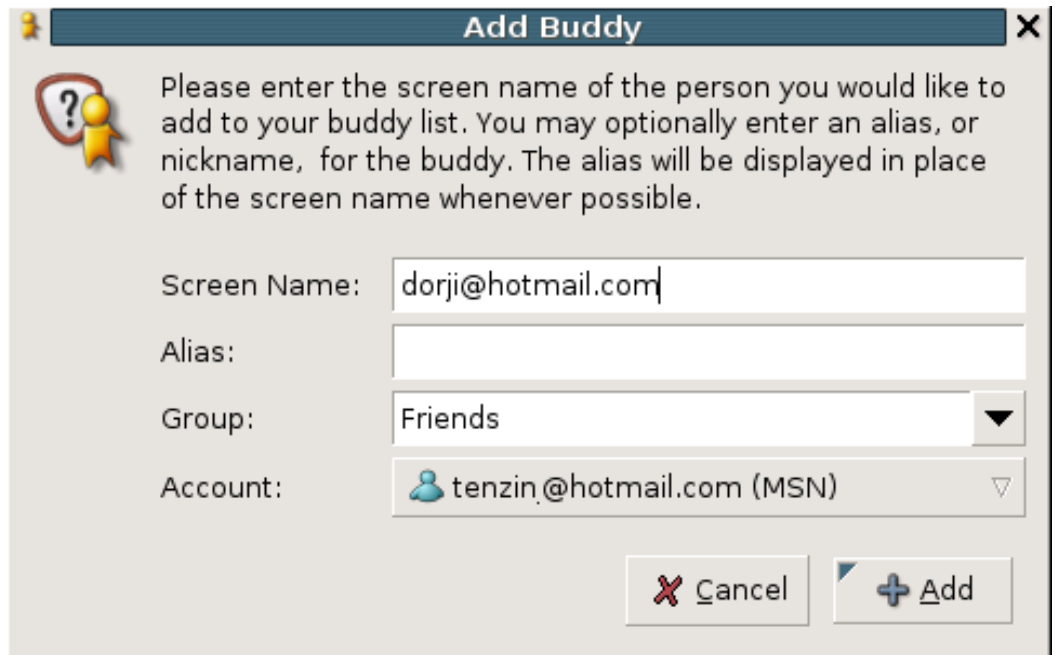


Fig. Add Buddy dialog

Starting chat session with a friend

Double click on your buddy's icon in the 'Buddy List' window to start chatting.

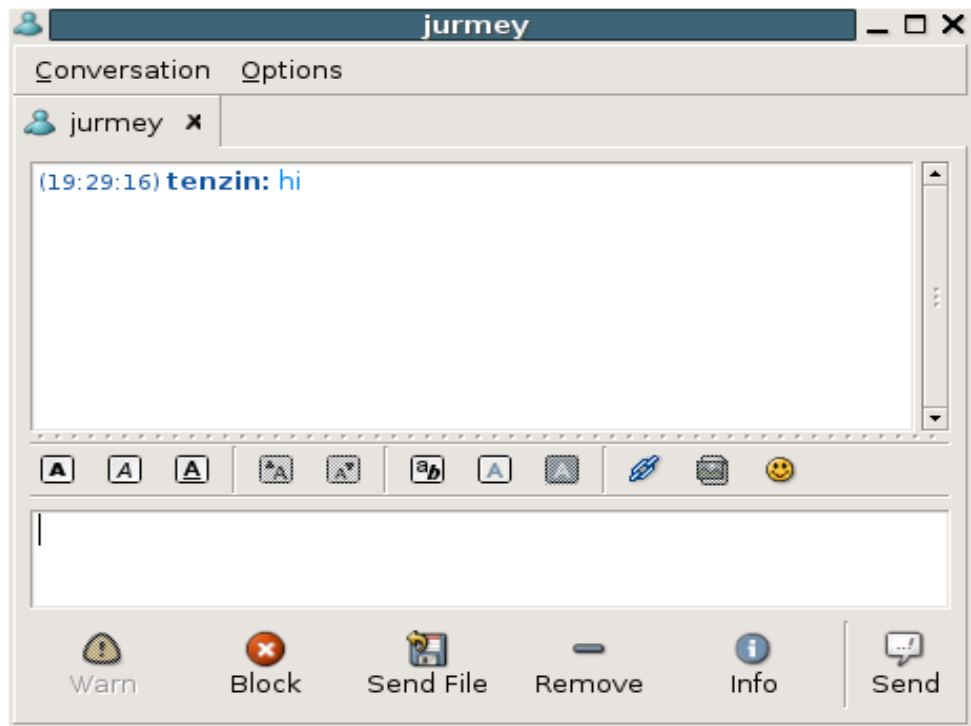


Fig. Chatting with a friend

If your friend is also using DzongkhaLinux or any other Linux systems with Dzongkha support installed in it, you can use Gaim to chat in Dzongkha.

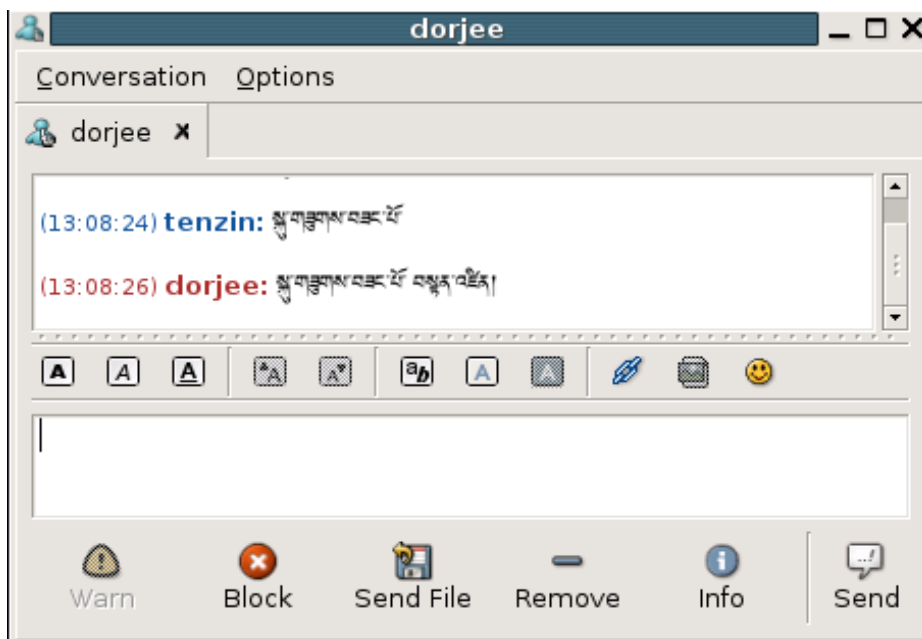


Fig. Chat in Dzongkha

Setting Away Status

You can set your away status to let your friends know that you are busy, out to lunch, on the phone etc. Click on the 'Away' button in the 'Buddy List' window and set your away status accordingly.

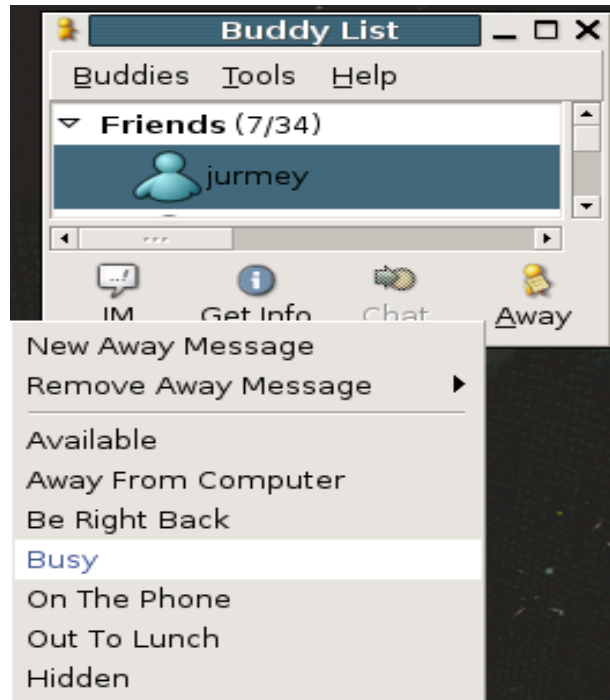


Fig. Setting Away Status to Busy

Once you have set your status to, say, busy, you can set your status back to on-line by clicking on 'Away' and then 'Available'.

Setting your friendly name

You can set a name that you can use while chatting with your friends. Go to 'Tools→Account→Actions Set Friendly Name' to set your name.

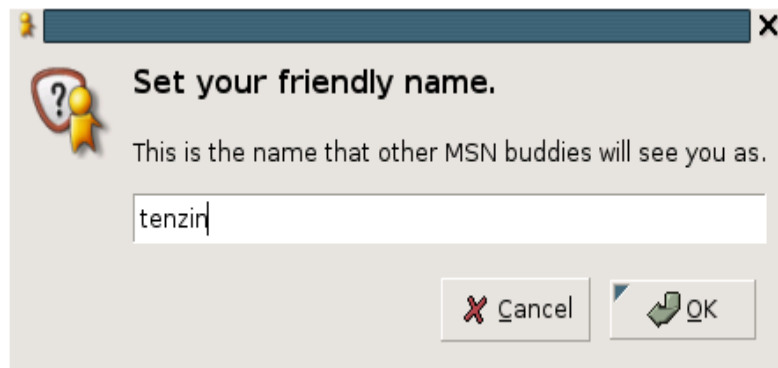
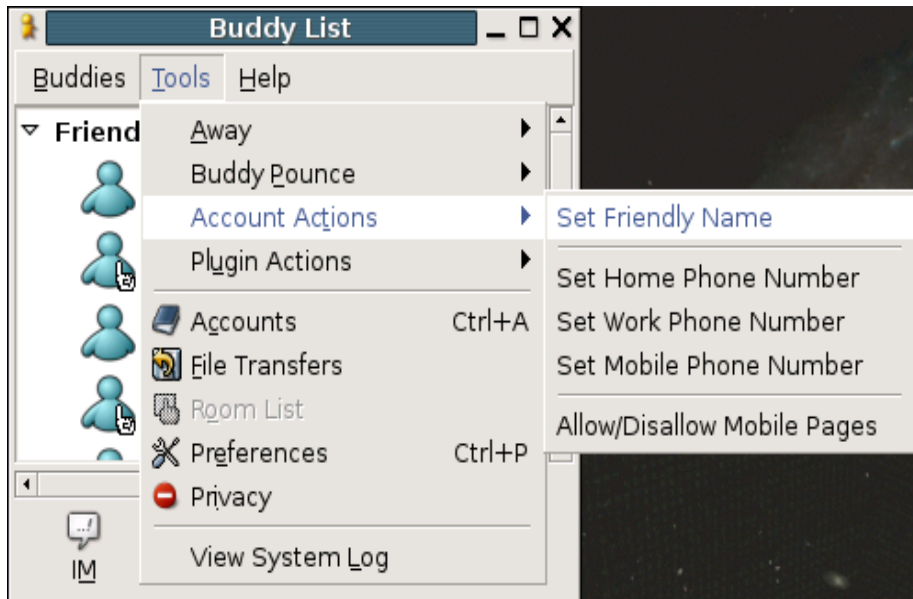


Fig. Setting friendly name

Signing off from chat

Go to 'Buddies→Signoff' to sign off from the current chat session.

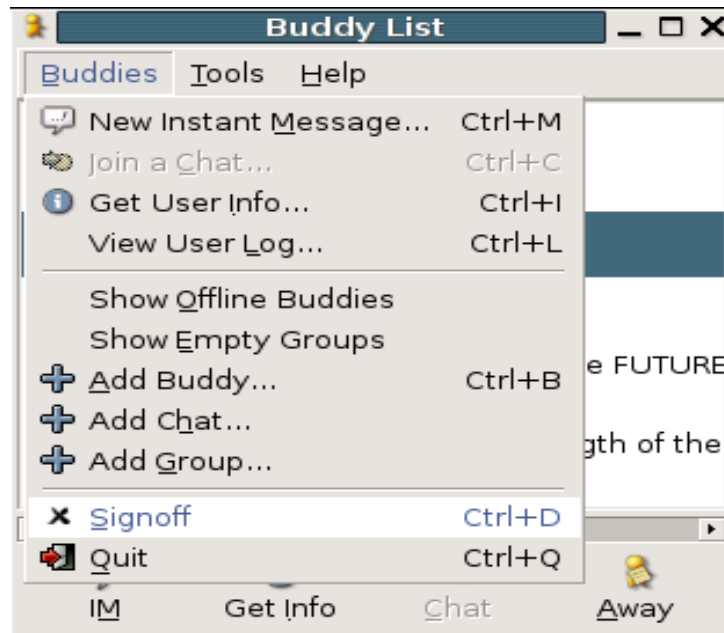


Fig. Signing off

Multimedia – Using Totem

Most modern PCs come with CD-ROM, sound card and speaker. There are many applications through which you can listen to audio CDs, play audio digital files (mp3) and view VCDs.

Totem Movie Player

The Totem Movie Player application is a movie player for the GNOME desktop based on xine library, it enables you to play movies or songs.

Totem Movie Player provides the following features:

- Support a variety of video and audio files.
- Provide a variety of zoom levels and aspect ratios, and a full screen view.
- Seek and Volume controls.
- A playlist.
- Complete keyboard navigation.

Go to Applications→Sound & Video→Totem Movie Player to start Totem Movie Player. When you start Totem Movie Player, the following window is displayed.

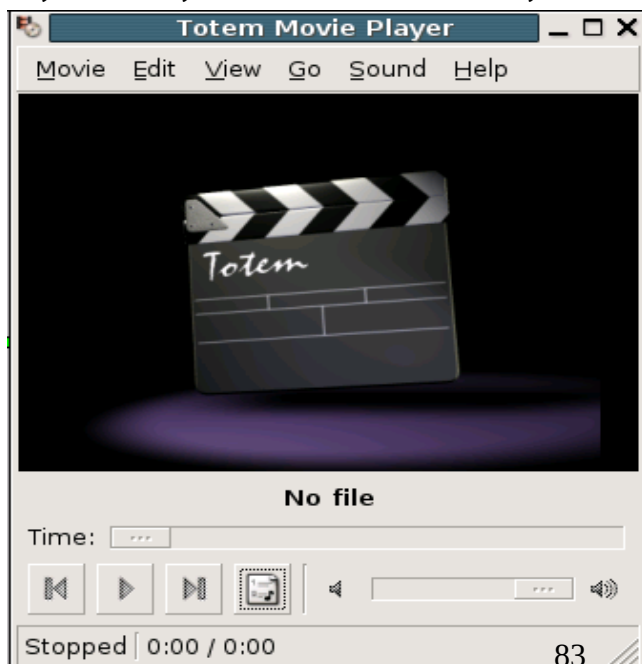
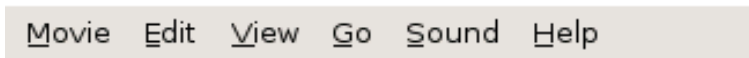


Fig. Totem Movie Player Start Up Window

The Totem Movie Player window contains the following elements:

Menubar.



The menus on the menu bar contain all of the commands you need to use in Totem Movie Player.

Display area.



The display area displays movie or visualization of song.

Time elapsed slider.



The time elapsed slider displays the elapsed time of movie or song that is playing. It also enables you to skip forward or backward a movie or song.

Seek control buttons.



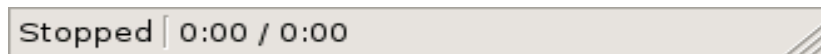
The seek control buttons enables you to move to next or previous track, to pause or play a movie or song.

Volume Slider.



The volume slider enables you to adjust volume.

Status Bar.

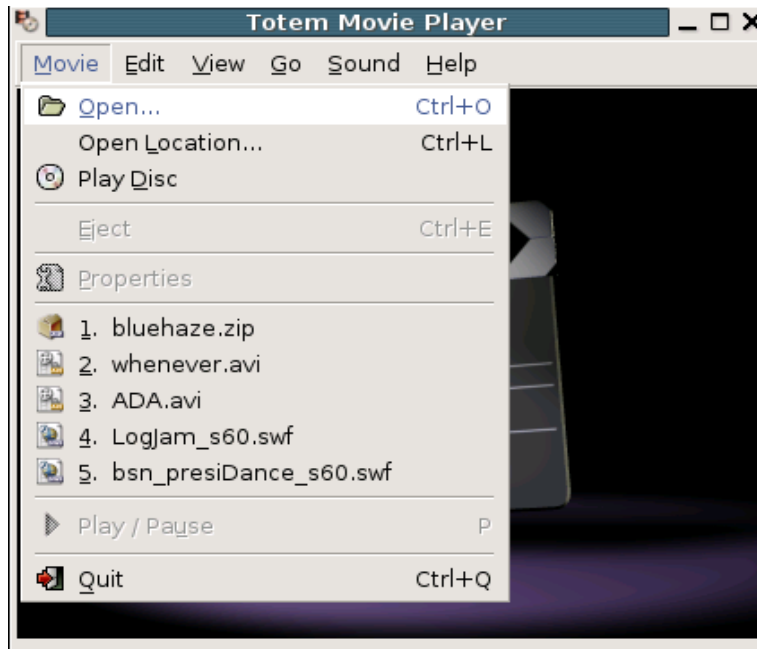


The status bar displays status information about movie or song that is playing.

Using Totem Movie Player

To Open a File:

To open a video or an audio file, choose 'Movie→Open'. The 'Select files' dialog is displayed. Select the file you want to open, and then click 'OK'.

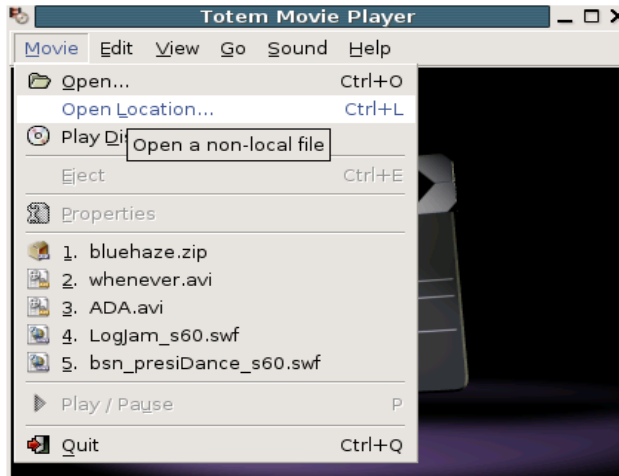


You can drag a file from another application such as a file manager to the Totem Movie Player window. The Totem Movie Player application will open the file and play the movie or song. Totem Movie Player displays the title of the movie or song beneath the display area and in the title bar of the window.

If you try to open a file format that Totem Movie Player does not recognize, the application displays an error message.

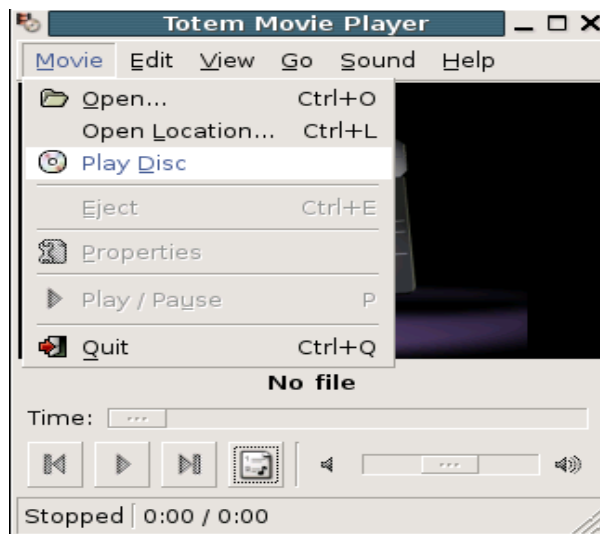
You can double-click on a video or an audio file in the Nautilus file manager to open it on the Totem Movie Player window.

To Open a Location:



To open a file by URI location, choose 'Movie→Open Location'. The Open from URI dialog is displayed. Use the drop-down combination box to specify the URI location of file you would like to open, then click on the Open button.

To Play a DVD, VCD or CD

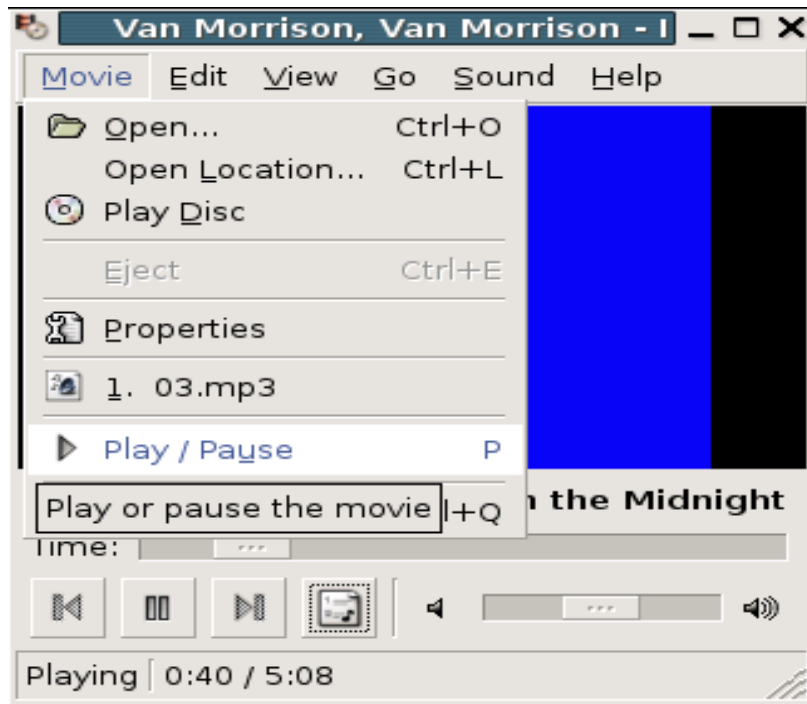


Insert a DVD or a VCD or a CD in the DVD/VCD/CD device of your computer, and then choose 'Movie→Play DVD' or 'Movie→Play VCD' or 'Movie→Play CD'.

To Eject a DVD, VCD or CD

To eject a DVD, VCD, or CD, choose 'Movie→Eject'.

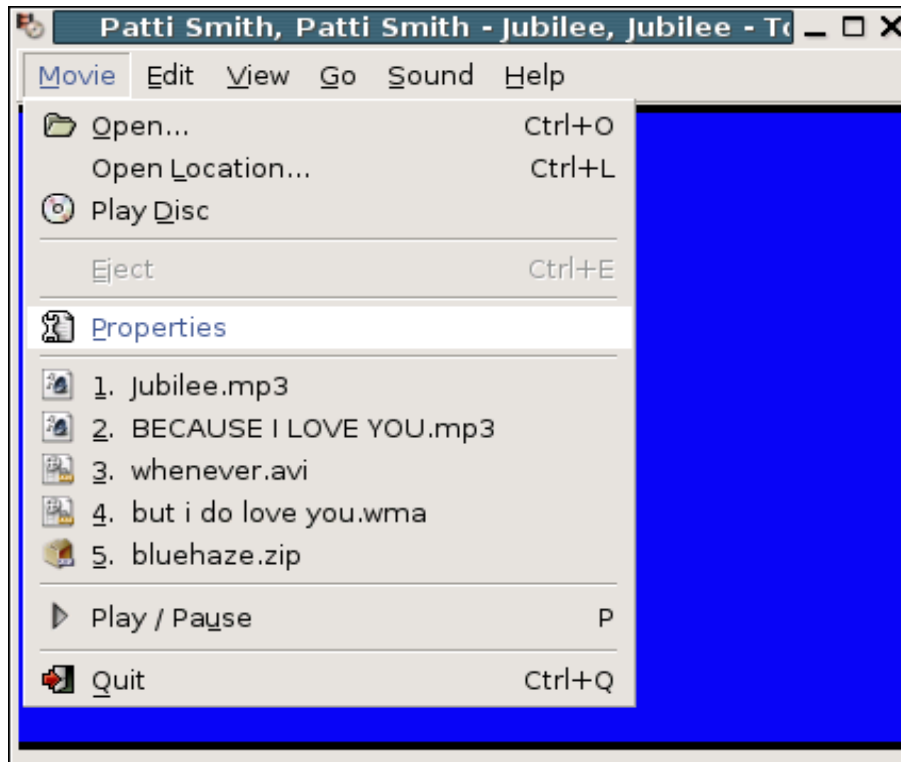
To Pause a Movie or Song



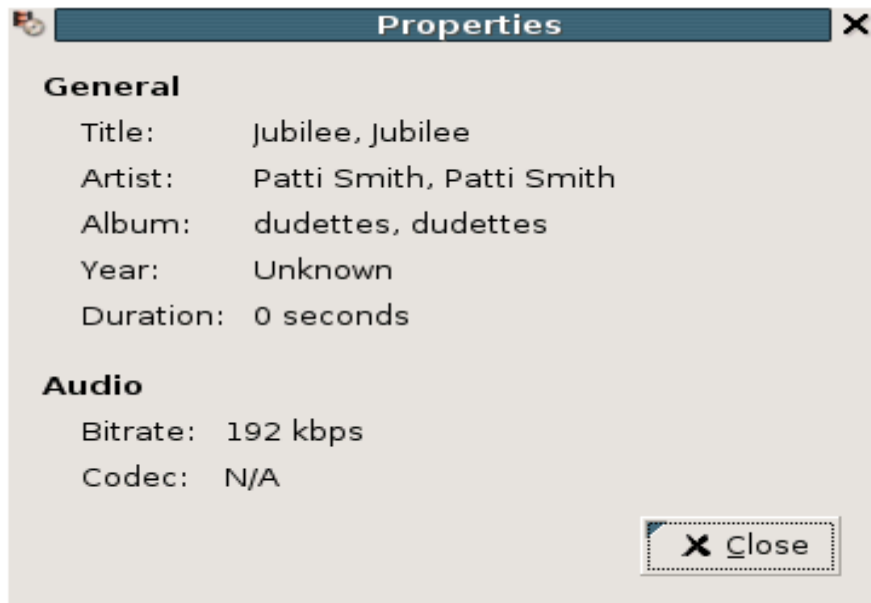
To pause a movie or song that is playing, click on the button, or choose 'Movie→Play →Pause'. When you pause a movie or song, the status bar displays 'Paused' and the time elapsed on the current movie or song stops.

To resume playing a movie or song, click on the button, or choose 'Movie→Play →Pause'.

To View Properties of a Movie or Song



To view properties of a movie or song, choose 'Movie→Properties'. The 'Properties' dialog is displayed. The dialog contains the following information:



General

Title, artist, year and duration of movie or song.

Video

Video dimensions, codec and frame rate.

Audio

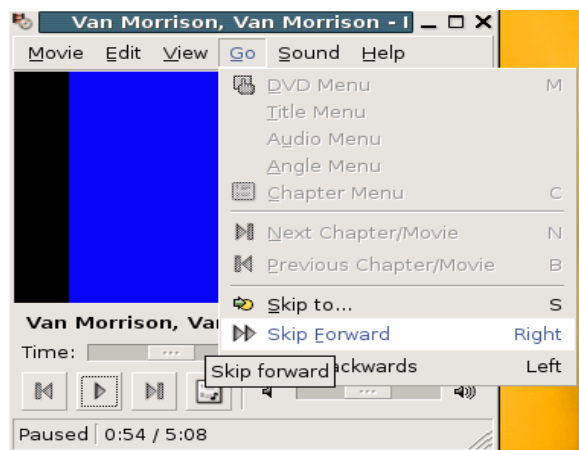
Audio bit rate and codec.



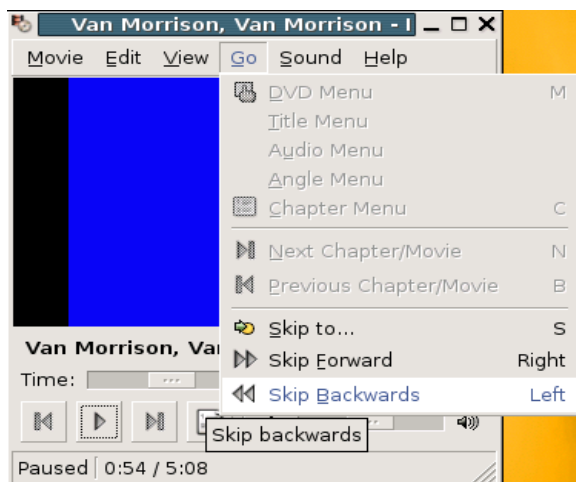
To Seek Through Movies or Songs

To seek through movies or songs, you can use the following methods:

To skip forward:



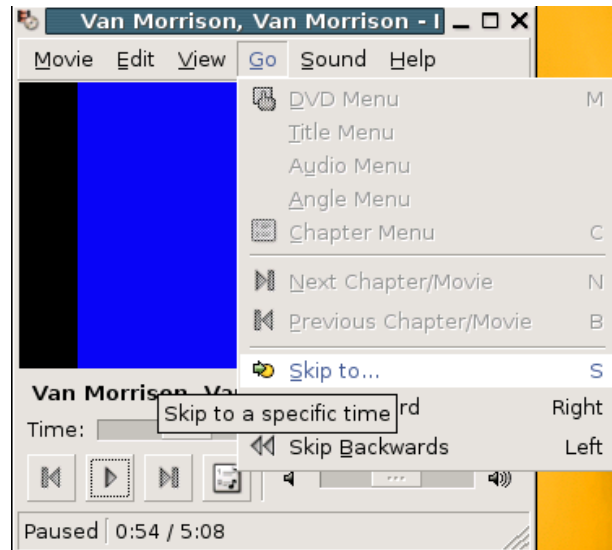
To skip forward a movie or song, choose 'Go→Skip Forward'.



To skip backward:

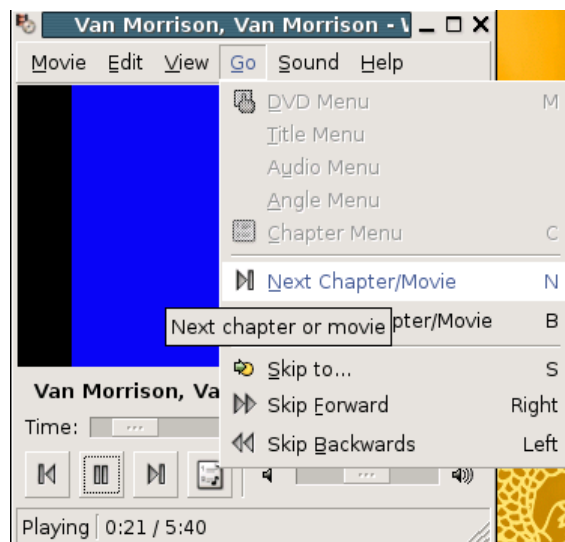
To skip backward a movie or song, choose 'Go→Skip Backward'.

To skip to time:



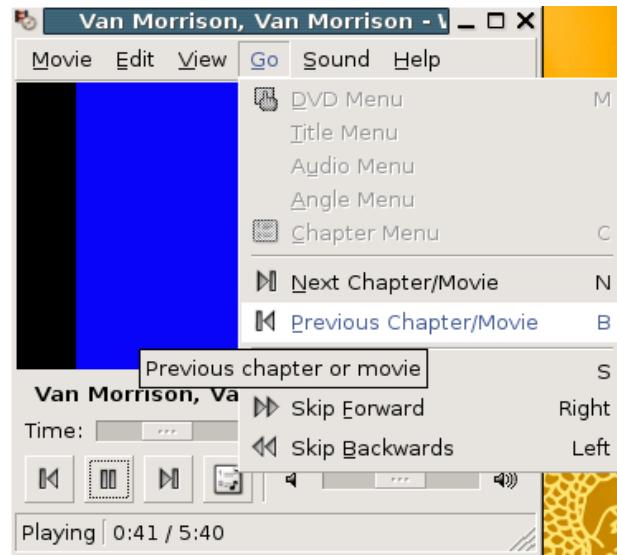
To skip to a specific elapsed time, choose 'Go→Skip to'. The 'Skip to' dialog is displayed. Use the spin box to specify the elapsed time (in second) to skip to, then click 'OK'.

To move to next movie or song:

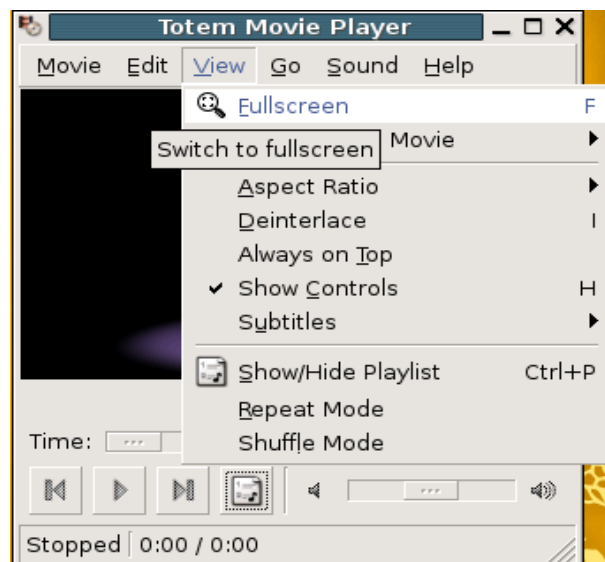


To move to next movie or song, choose 'Go→Next Chapter→Movie' or click on the button.

To move to previous movie or song:



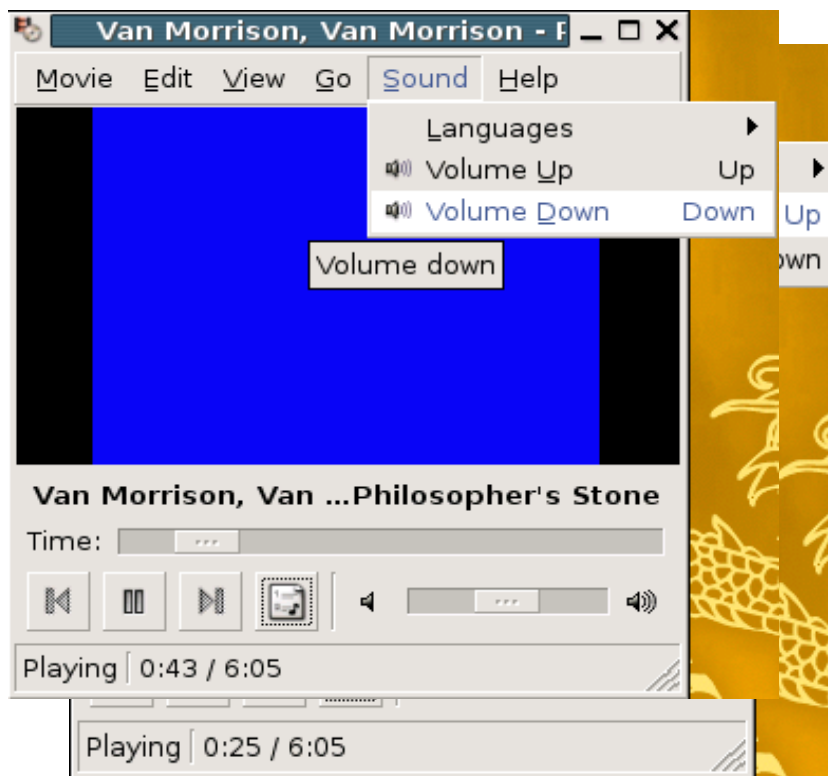
To move to previous movie or song, choose 'Go→Previous Chapter→Movie', or click on the button.



To View in Full Screen

To zoom to full screen mode, choose 'View→Fullscreen'. To exit fullscreen mode, click on the 'Exit Fullscreen' button or press 'Esc' key.

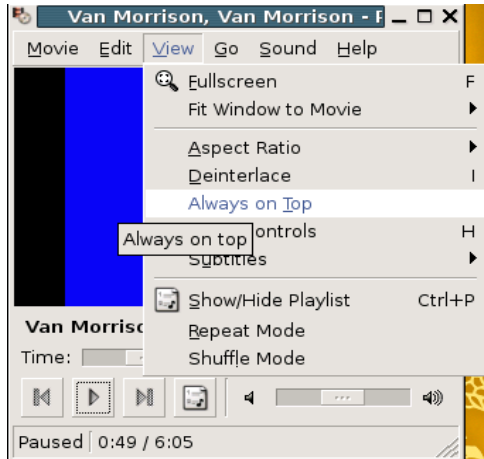
To Adjust the Volume



To increase the volume, choose 'Sound→Volume Up' or move the volume slider to the right. To decrease the volume, choose 'Sound/Volume Down' or move the volume slider to the left.

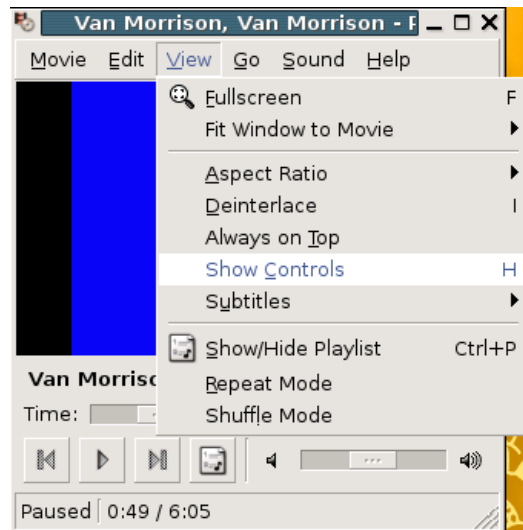
To turn the volume down to minimum, click on the button. To turn the volume up to maximum, click on the button.

To Make Window Always On Top



To make the Totem Movie Player window always on top of other application windows, choose 'View→Always on Top'.

To Show or Hide Controls

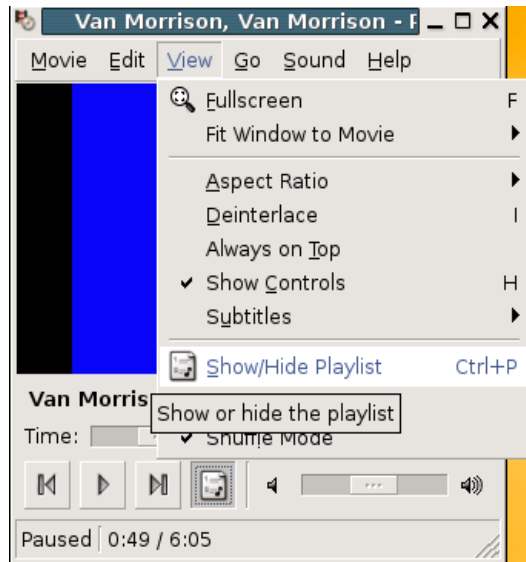


To hide the Totem Movie Player window controls, choose 'View→Show Controls' to unselect the 'Show Controls' option. To show the controls on the *Totem Movie Player* window, right-click on the window, then choose 'Show Controls' from the popup menu.

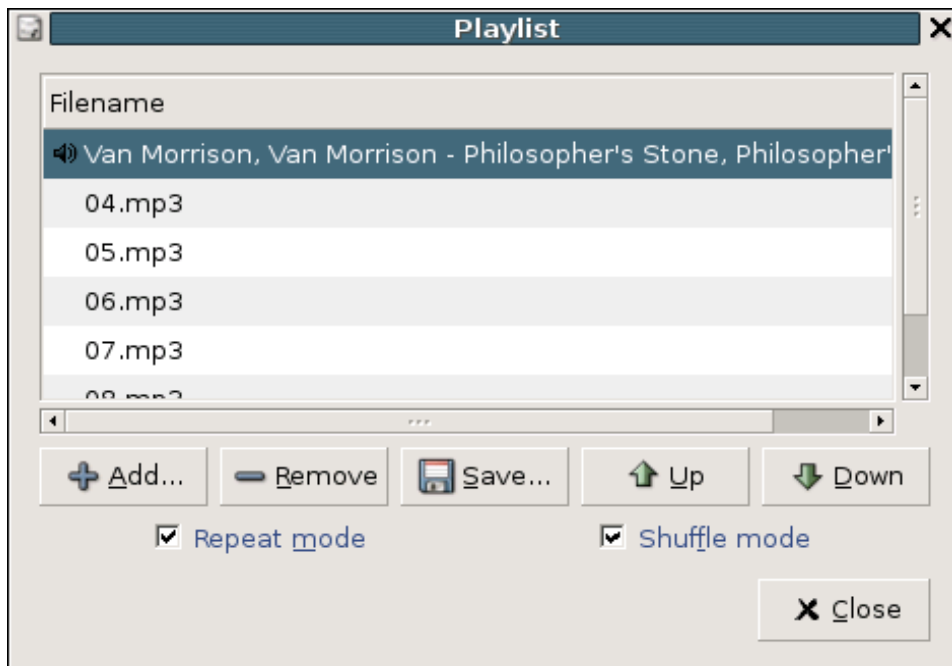
If the 'Show Controls' option is selected, *Totem Movie Player* will show the menu bar, time elapsed slider, seek control buttons, volume slider and status bar on the window. If the 'Show Controls' option is unselected, the application will hide these controls and show only display area.

To Manage Playlist

To Show or Hide Play list:



To show play list, choose 'View→Show/Hide Playlist', or click on the button. The 'Play list' dialog is displayed. To hide Play list, choose 'View→Show/Hide Play list' or click on the button again.





Manage a Play List:

You can use the 'Play list' dialog to do the following:

To add a track or movie:

To add a track or movie to the play list, click on the 'Add' button. The 'Select files' dialog is displayed. Select the file that you want to add to playlist, then click 'OK'.

To remove a track or movie:

To remove track or movie from the playlist, select the filenames from the 'filename' list box, then click on the 'Remove' button.

To move track or movie up the playlist:

To move track or movie up the playlist, select the filenames from the 'filename' list box, then click on the 'Up' button.

To move track or movie down the playlist:

To move track or movie down the playlist, select the filenames from the 'filename' list box, then click on the 'Down' button.

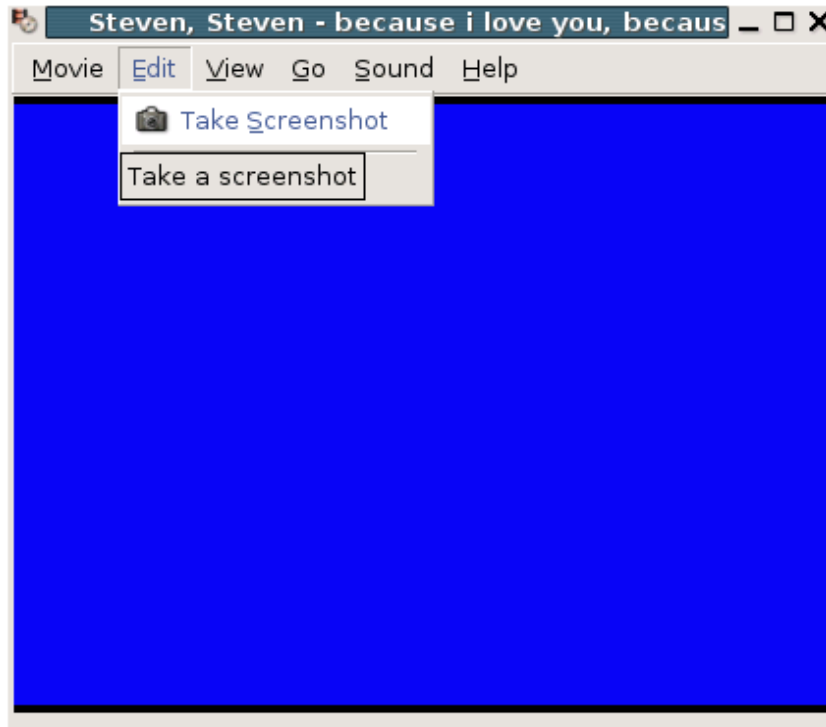
To set repeat mode:

Select the 'Repeat mode' option to play the movies or songs repeatedly.

To set shuffle mode:

Select the 'Shuffle mode' option to play the movies or songs randomly.

To Take Screenshot



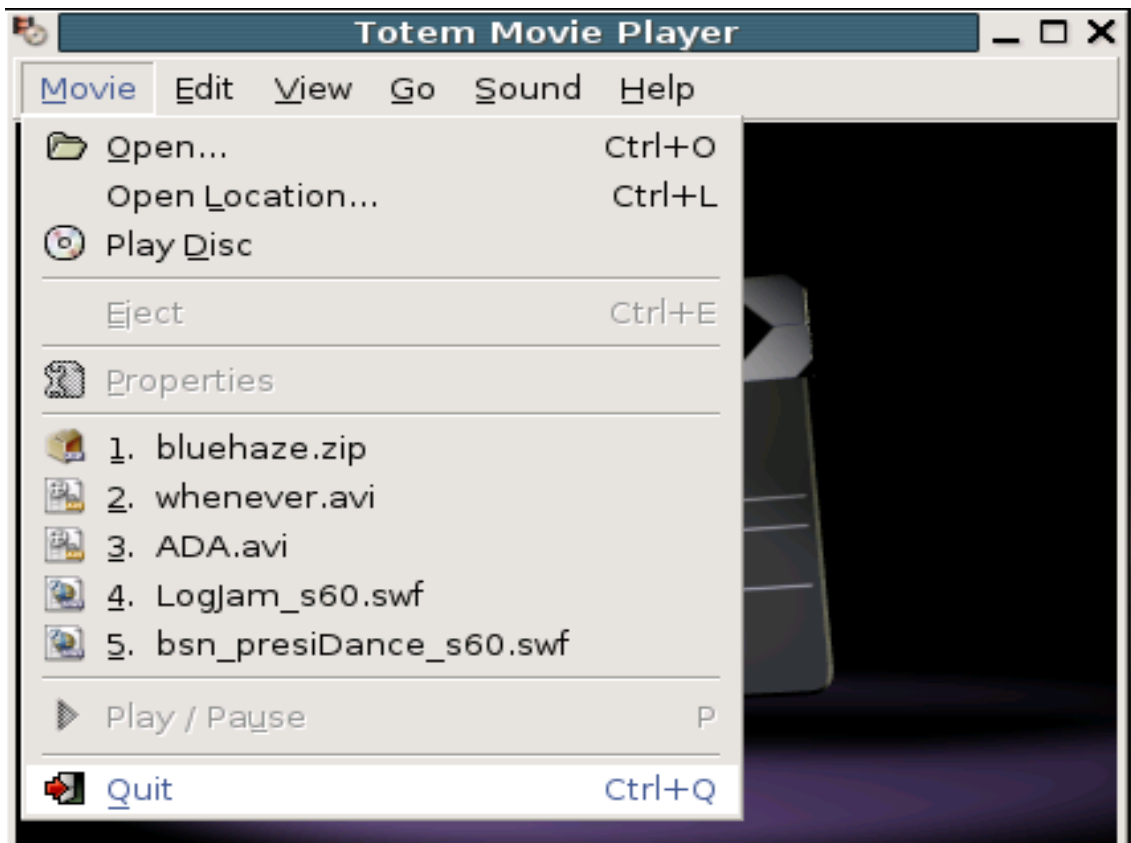
To take screenshot of movie or visualization of song that is playing, choose 'Edit→Take Screenshot'. The 'Save Screenshot' dialog is displayed, click the 'Save' button to save the screenshot.

You can save a screenshot to

- File: select the 'Save screenshot to file' option, then click on the 'Browse' button to specify a file to save the screenshot.
- The desktop: select the 'Save screenshot to the desktop' option.

To Quit Totem Movie Player

To quit Totem Movie Player, choose 'Movie→Quit'.



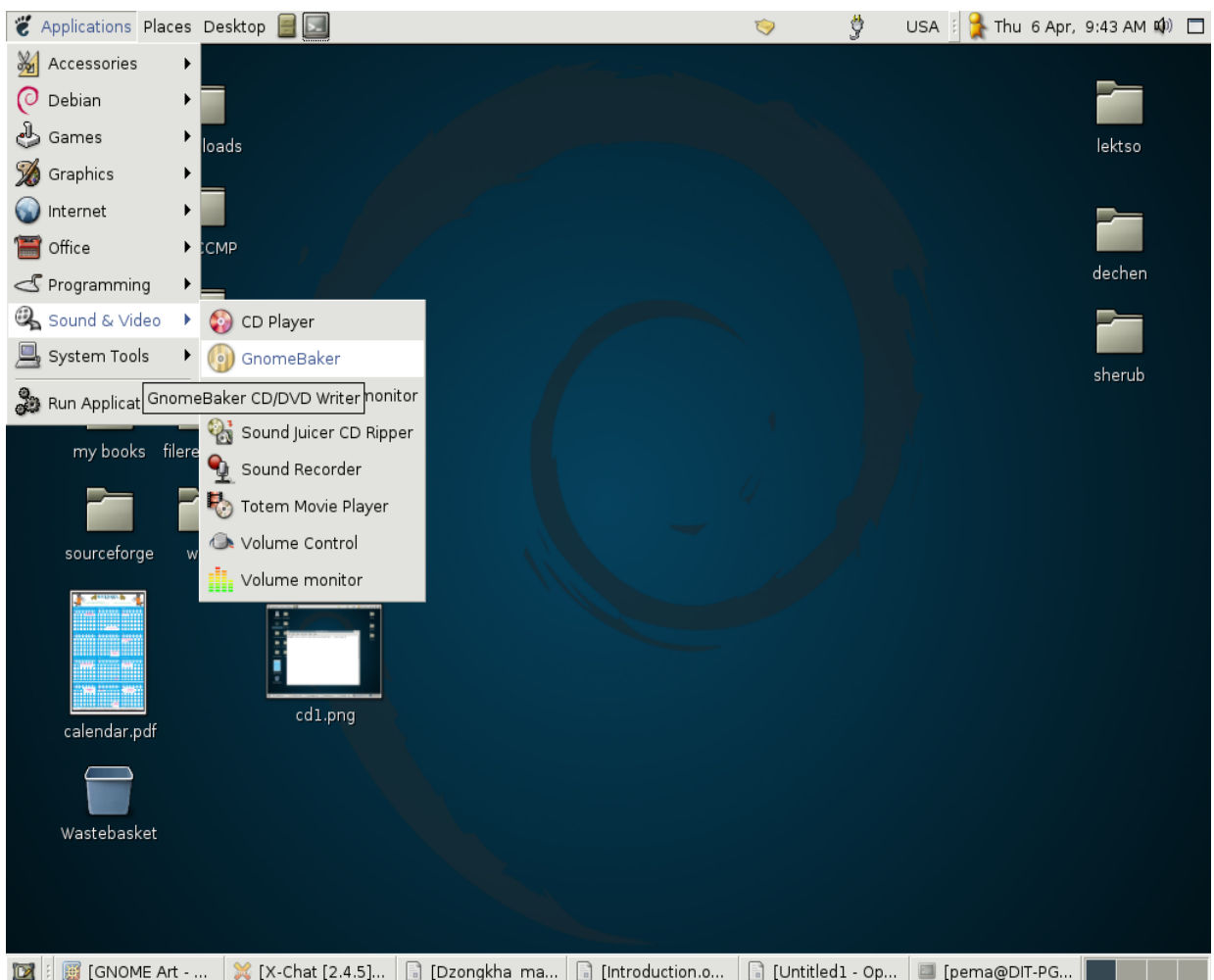
CD/DVD writing

Introduction to Gnome Baker

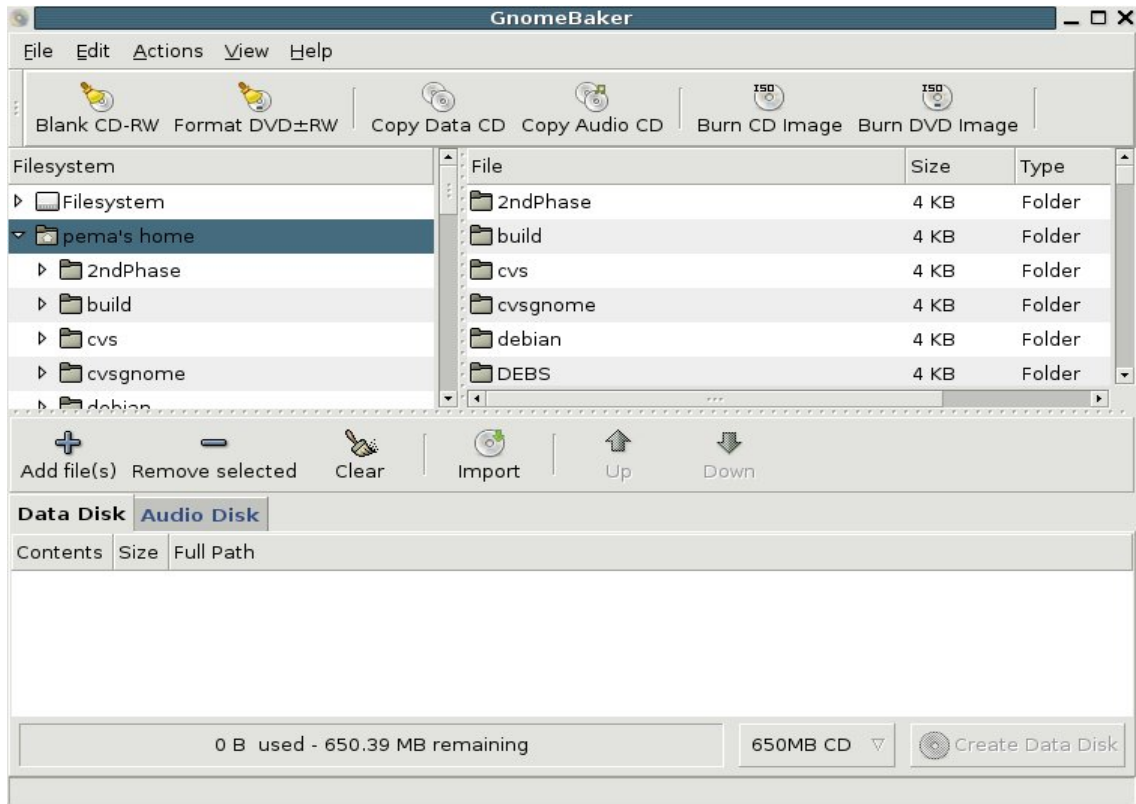
Gnome Baker is a GTK based application to burn CD/DVD.

Running Gnome Baker

- Go to Applications→Sound & Video→Gnome Baker



When you start GnomeBaker, the following window is displayed.



The GnomeBaker window contains the following elements:

Menu bar:

The menus in the menu bar contain all the commands needed to work with the GnomeBaker.

Toolbar:

The toolbar contains a subset of the commands that you can access from the menu bar.

File Browser:

The File browser contains the files on your system which you can write on your CD.



**Compilation Browser:**

The Compilation Browser shows the files and directories to be written on the CD.

Media Size:

The Media Size drop down menu let's you adjust the CD capacity.

Using GnomeBaker to burn CD/DVD.

Create a Data CD

To create a Data CD choose **Data CD** from the Compilation Browser. Then drag the files you want to burn on the CD from the File system Browser to the Compilation Browser. Then press the **Create Data CD** button in the lower right corner. After clicking it, you will see the following dialog:

Use the **Writer** dropdown menu to select your writer.

Select the speed that you want to burn the CD.

Select the **Eject CD** option so *GnomeBaker* would eject the CD-RW discs after finishing the writing.

Select the **Dummy Write** option to simulate CD writing.

Select the **Burn Free** option turn on the BurnFree protection.

Create an Audio CD

To create an Audio CD, choose **Audio CD** from the Compilation Browser. Then drag the music files you want to burn on the CD from the File system Browser to the Compilation Browser. Then press the **Create Audio CD** button in the lower right corner. After clicking it, you will see the following dialog:

Use the **Writer** drop down menu to select your writer.

Select the speed that you want to burn the CD.

Select the **Eject CD** option so *GnomeBaker* would eject the CD-RW dick after finishing the writing.

Select the **Dummy Write** option to simulate CD writing.

Select the **Burn Free** option turn on the BurnFree protection.



Copy a Data CD

To copy a Data CD, choose **Actions** → **Copy Data CD**. The application will show the following dialog:

Use the **Reader** drop down menu to select the reader from which the data will be copied.

Use the **Writer** drop down menu to select your writer.

Select the speed that you want to burn the CD.

Select the **Eject CD** option so *GnomeBaker* would eject the CD dick after finishing the writing.

Select the **Dummy Write** option to simulate CD writing.

Select the **Burn Free** option turn on the BurnFree protection.

Copy an Audio CD

To copy an Audio CD, choose **Actions** → **Copy Audio CD**. The application will show the following dialog:

Use the **Reader** drop down menu to select the reader from which the data will be copied.

Use the **Writer** drop down menu to select your writer.

Select the speed that you want to burn the CD.

Select the **Eject CD** option so *GnomeBaker* would eject the CD dick after finishing the writing.

Select the **Dummy Write** option to simulate CD writing.

Select the **Burn Free** option turn on the BurnFree protection.

Blank a CD-RW

To erase a CD-RW, choose **Actions→Blank CDRW**. The application will show the following dialog:

Use the **Writer** drop down menu to select your writer.

Select the speed that you want to burn the CD.

Select the **Eject CD** option so *GnomeBaker* would eject the CD-RW dick after finishing erasing it.

Select the **Fast blank** option to activate this method of blanking.

Burn an ISO Image

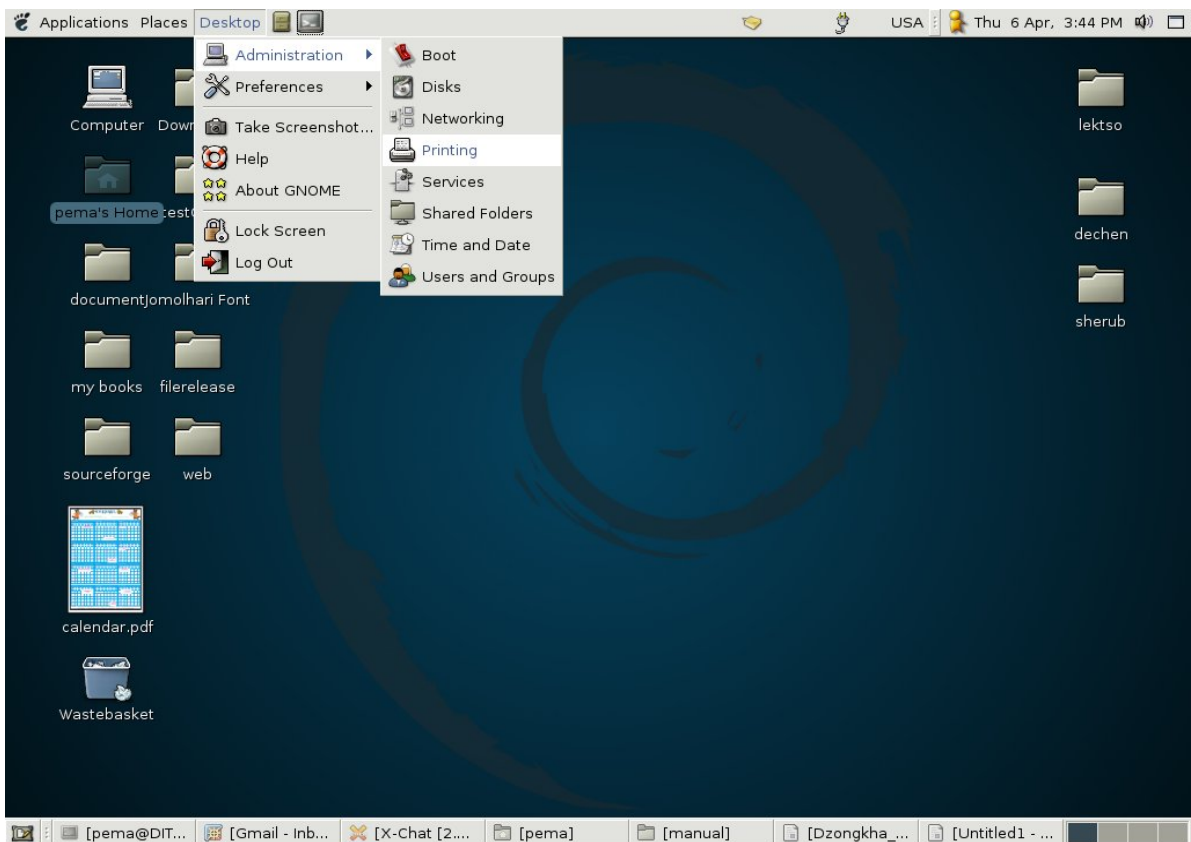
To burn an ISO image, choose **Actions→Burn CD Image**. The application will show the following dialog:

Navigate through the directories and after selecting the ISO file which you want to burn, press **OK**.

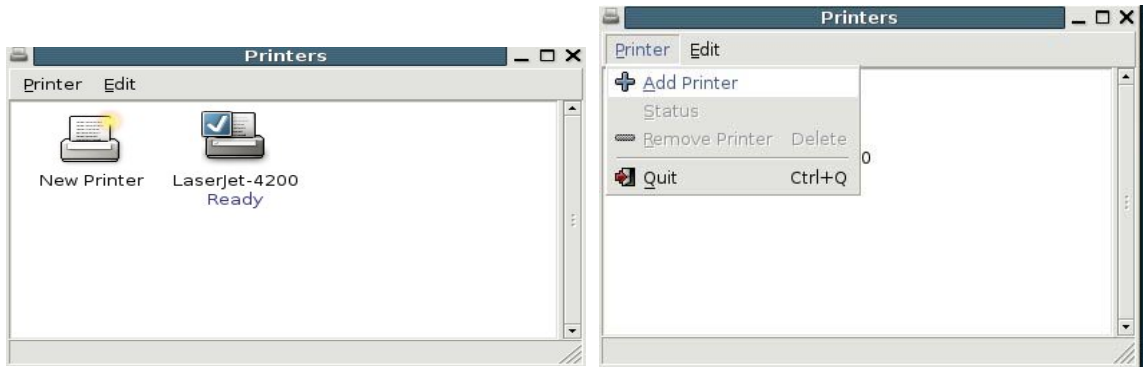
Printers

To add a new printer:

Go to Desktop → Administration → Printing

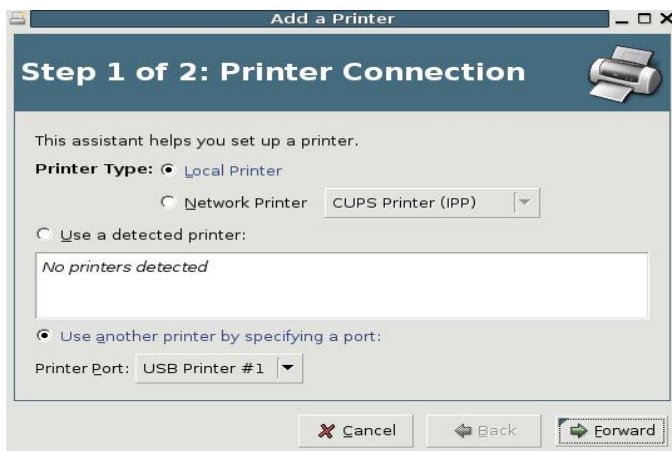


Click Printer → Add Printer



To configure a local printer:

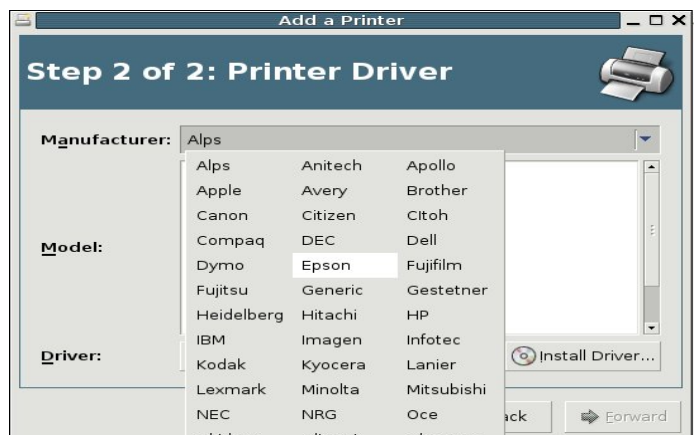
**** Choose Printer Type: Local Printer**



**** Click forward to move to the next step**

**** Choose Manufacturer from the list of manufacturers**

**** Then choose the model and click Apply**



To configure a network printer:

**** Choose Printer Type:**
Network Printer

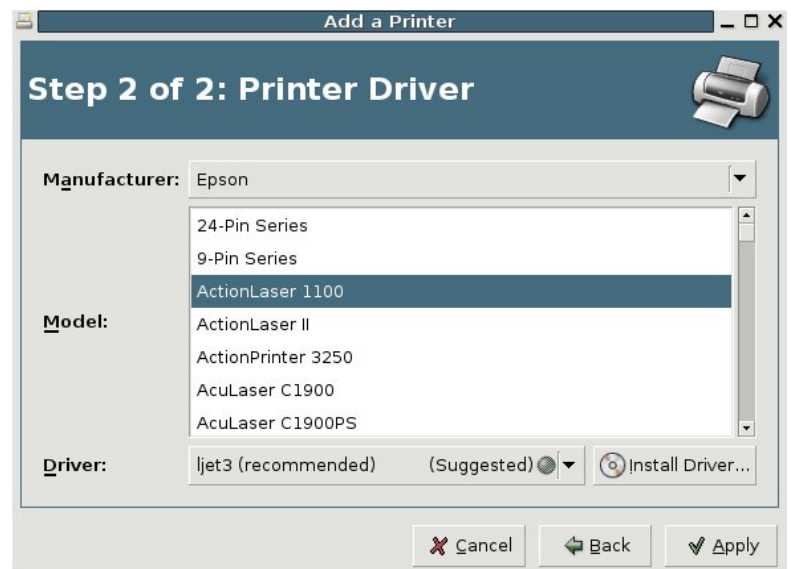
**** Then either choose**
CUPS Printer (IPP) or
Windows Printer (SMB) as
required

**** Give the required**
information like URI/Host,
Printer, username,
password, etc.

**** Click Forward to move to the next step**

**** Choose manufacturers from the list of manufacturers**

**** Then choose the model and click Apply**

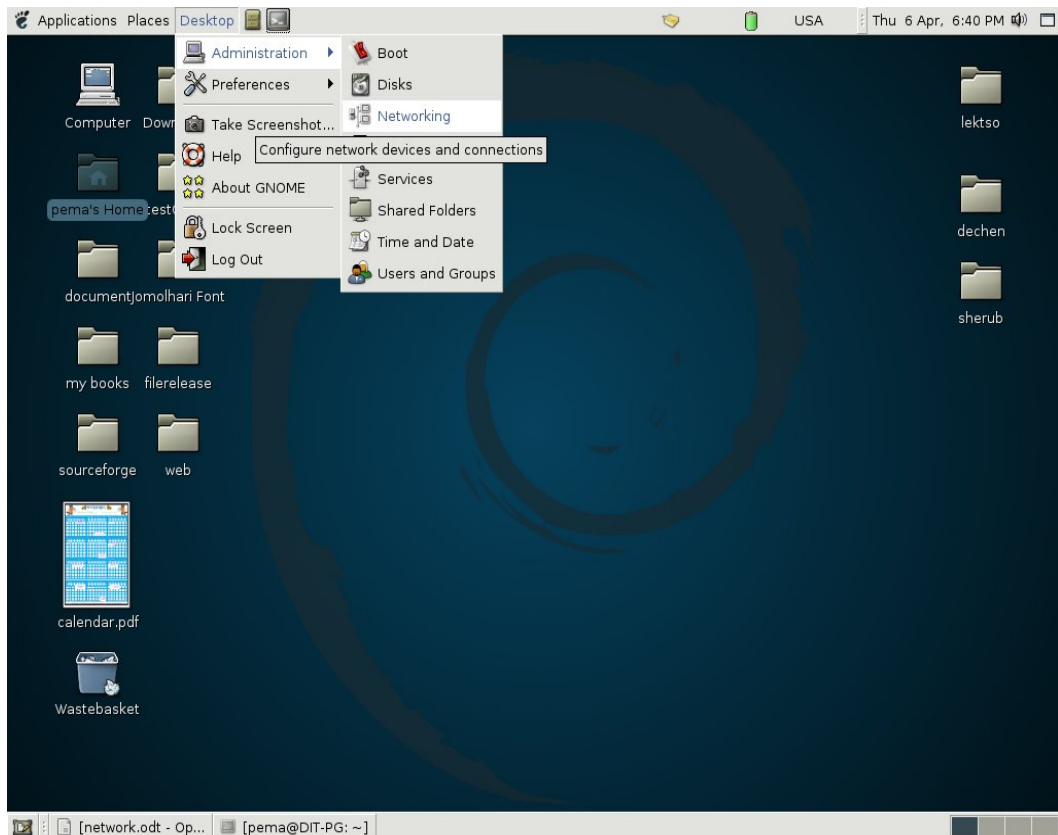


Networking

Network Configuration

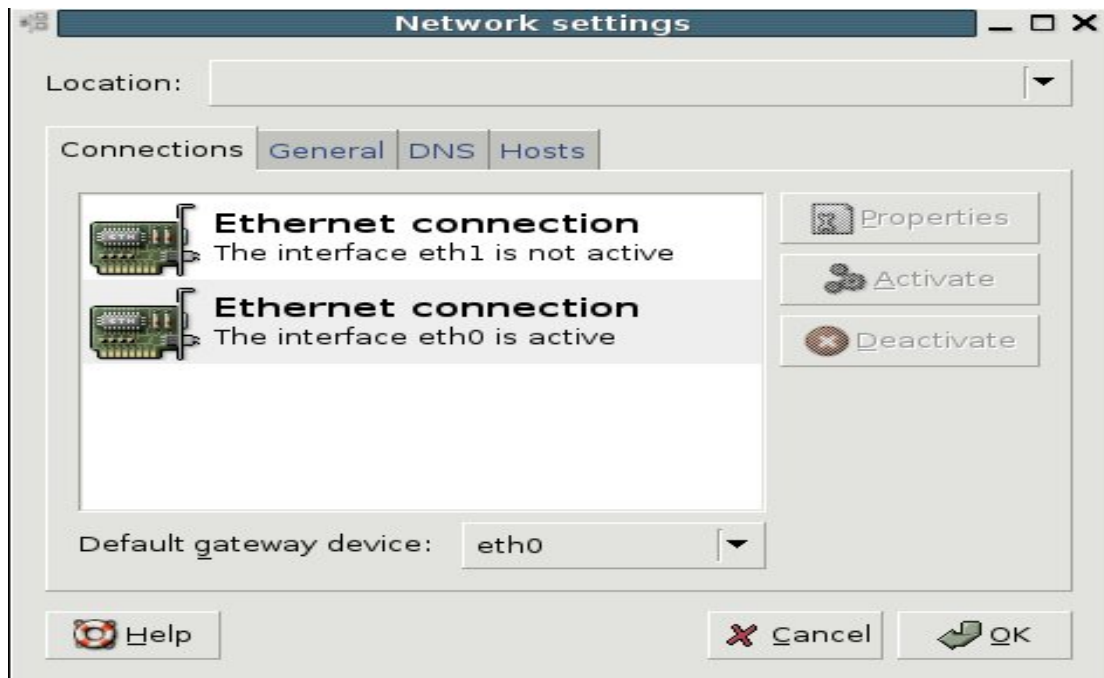
Simple Network configuration can be done using GUI network configuration tool.

- 1) Go to Desktop → Administration → Networking menu from the top menu panel.



- 2) If you are running DzongkhaLinux from Hard disk, type the root password When prompted. If you are using DzongkhaLinux from Live CD, you have to Set the root password first and enter it after the setting the password
- 3) Select 'Ethernet Connection'

4) Click Properties



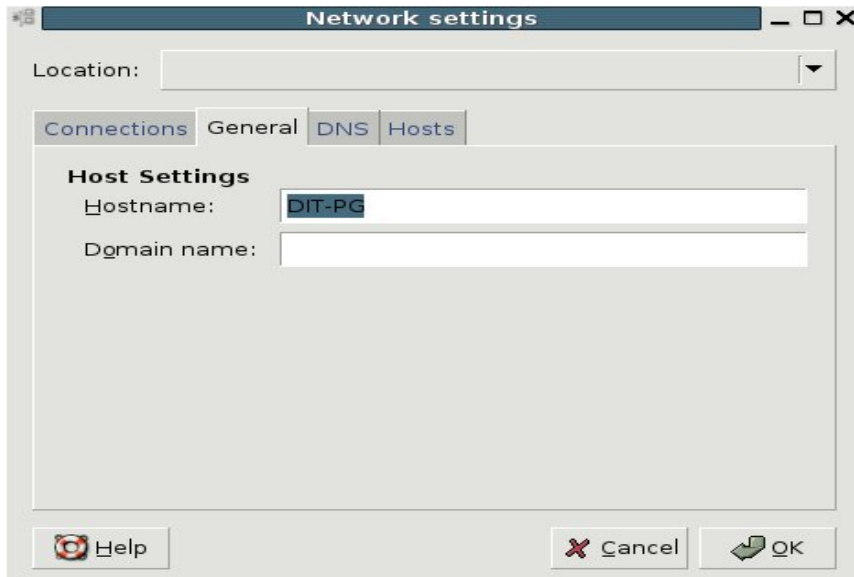
5) Check 'Enable this connection'



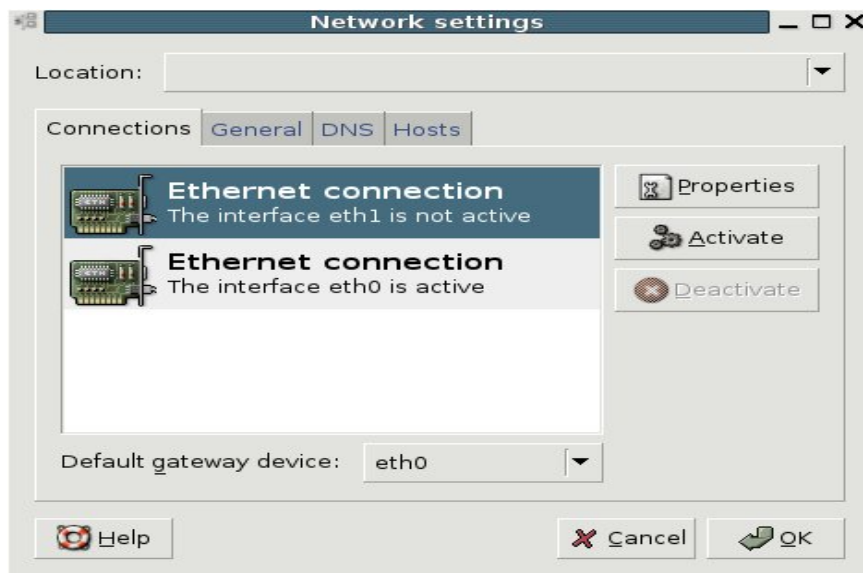


- 6) Whether using DHCP or Static IP address consult your Network Administrator for the right one.
- 7) If your network uses static IP address select 'Static IP address' item and type IP addresses, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address. Ask your network administrator for the network information. If your network uses DHCP addressing just click DHCP and click OK.

8) In order for IP to name resolution you need a DNS server. Click DNS → ADD and type the DNS server of your ISP or INTRANET and Click OK.



9) Set the host name by clicking General tab and typing your desired Host Name under host name



10) After the configuration click 'Activate' and finally the OK button.

Modem and internet account Configuration

External Modems

1. Connect the modem to serial port of your computer
2. Run Applications Internet GNOME PPP

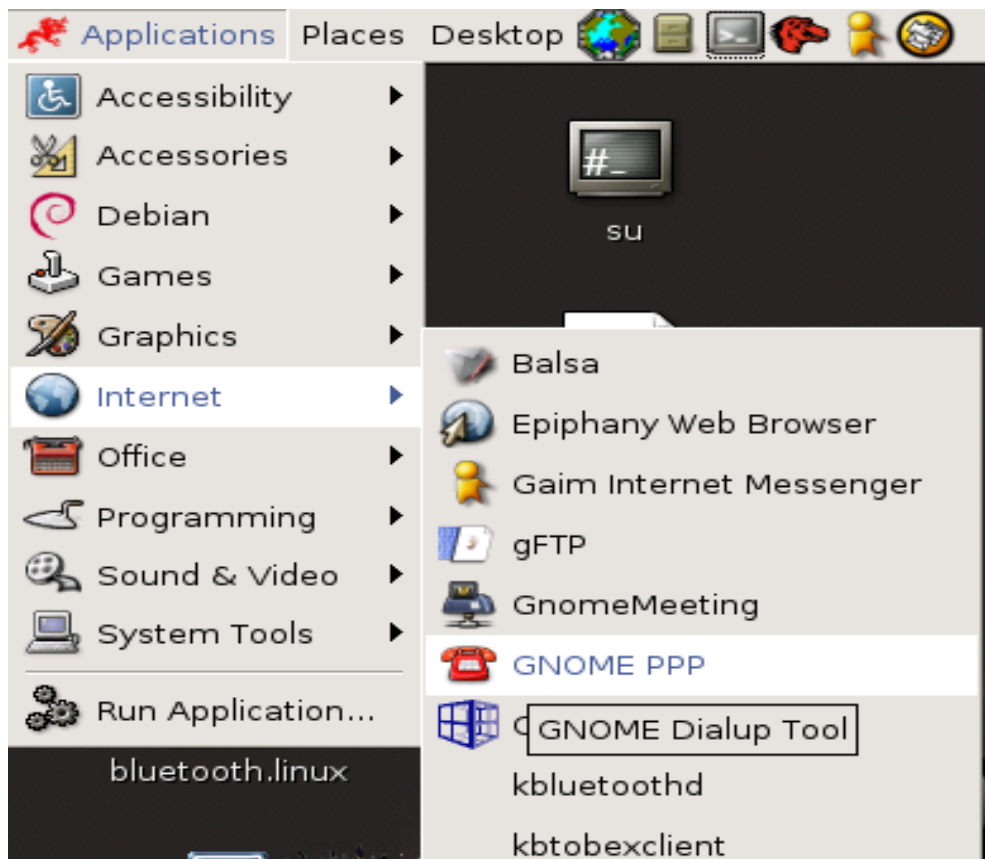


Fig. Starting Gnome PPP

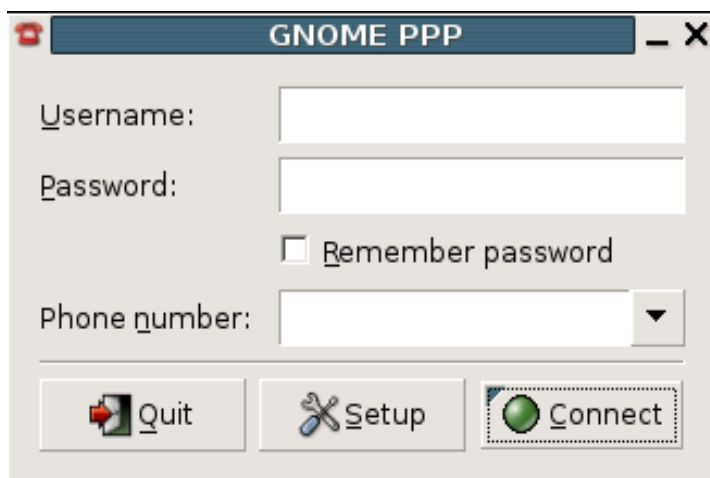


Fig. Gnome PPP setup window

3. Click Setup → Detect

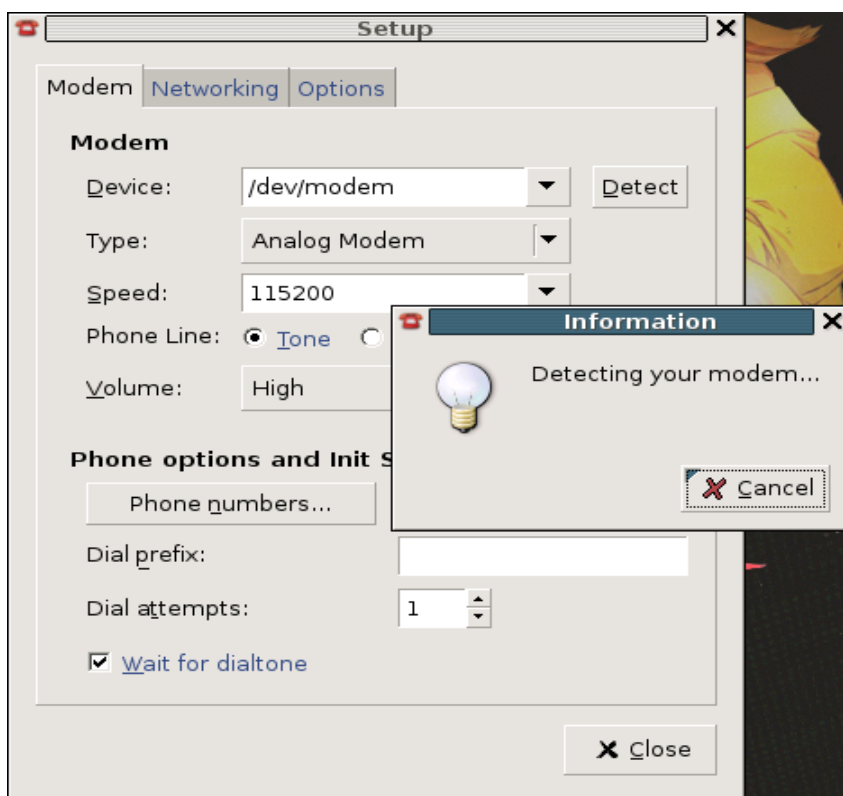


Fig. Detecting your modem

-
4. If your modem is not detected, select the appropriate one at Device. If your modem is connected to com2 of your computer select /dev/ttyS1.
 5. Click Close
 6. Type username, password and phone number of you ISP and click connect.

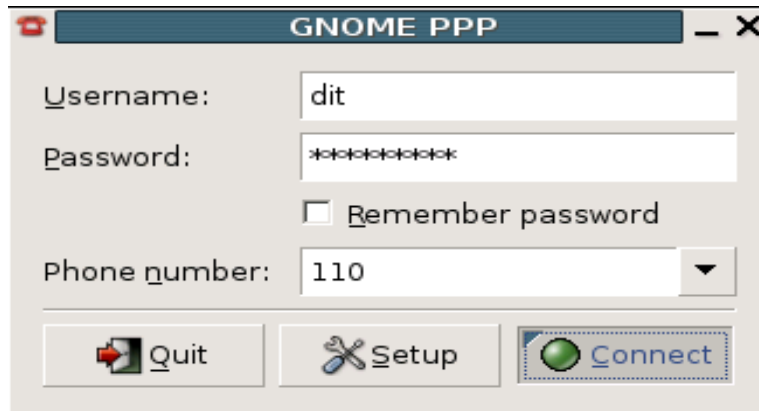


Fig. Connecting to the ISP



Debian Package Management System

Debian is very popular for its package management system, the Advanced Packaging Tool (APT), for its strict policies regarding the quality of its packages and releases, and for its open development and testing process. Advanced Packaging Tool is a package management system used by Debian Linux and its derivatives including DzongkhaLinux.

Advance Packaging Tool greatly simplifies the process of installing and removing software on Unix/Linux systems by using the number of apt sources listed in `/etc/apt/sources.list`.

For example, installation of php4 can be accomplished with a simple: *apt-get install php4*.

Advance Packaging Tool is designed to work with .deb packages on Debian systems. You can install .deb package directly by not using APT tools as well.

For example: Download php-4.x.x.deb file from any debian mirror (<http://www.debian.net>) and do: `dpkg -i php-4.x.x.deb`.

Package Management in DzongkhaLinux

As with Debian and Debian Derivatives, DzongkhaLinux also use apt/dpkg for package management. DzongkhaLinux is based on Debian etch/testing, so the packages it has are mostly based on Debian etch. Package management in DzongkhaLinux can be done by two ways.

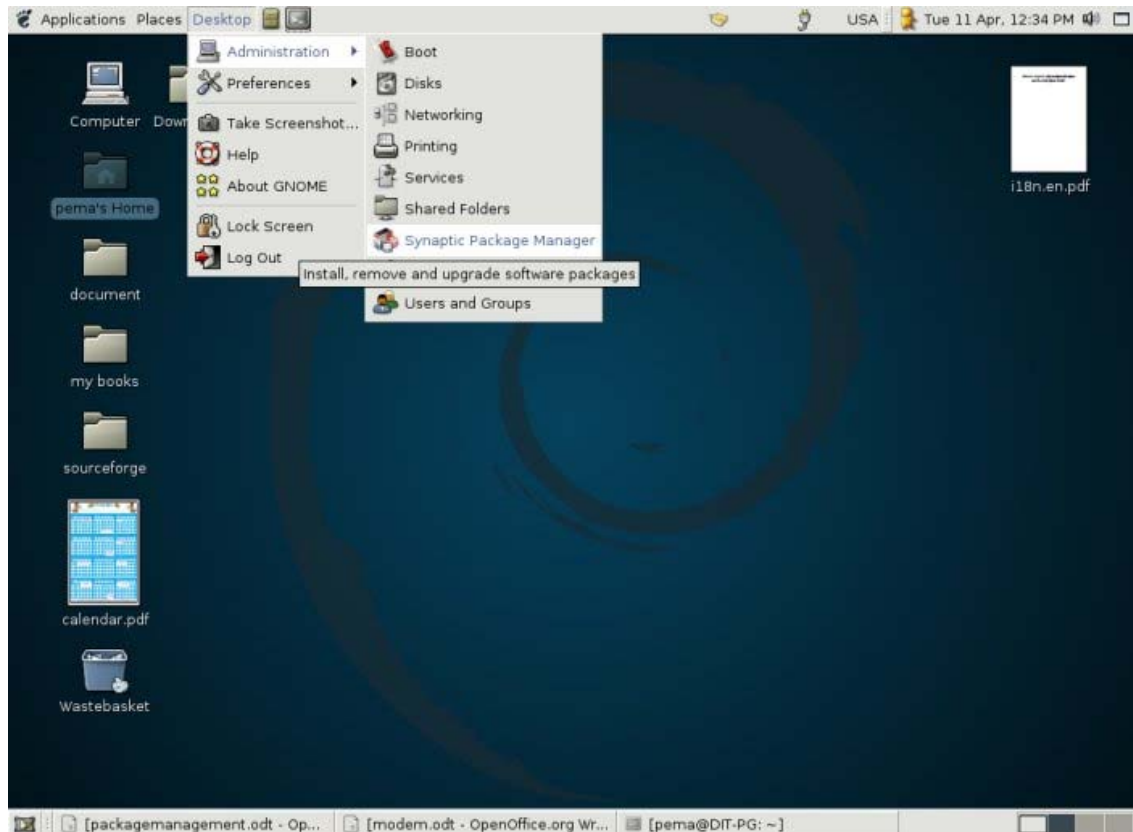
Using Synaptic GUI based package manager

You can easily install programs from Debian Repositories using synaptic.

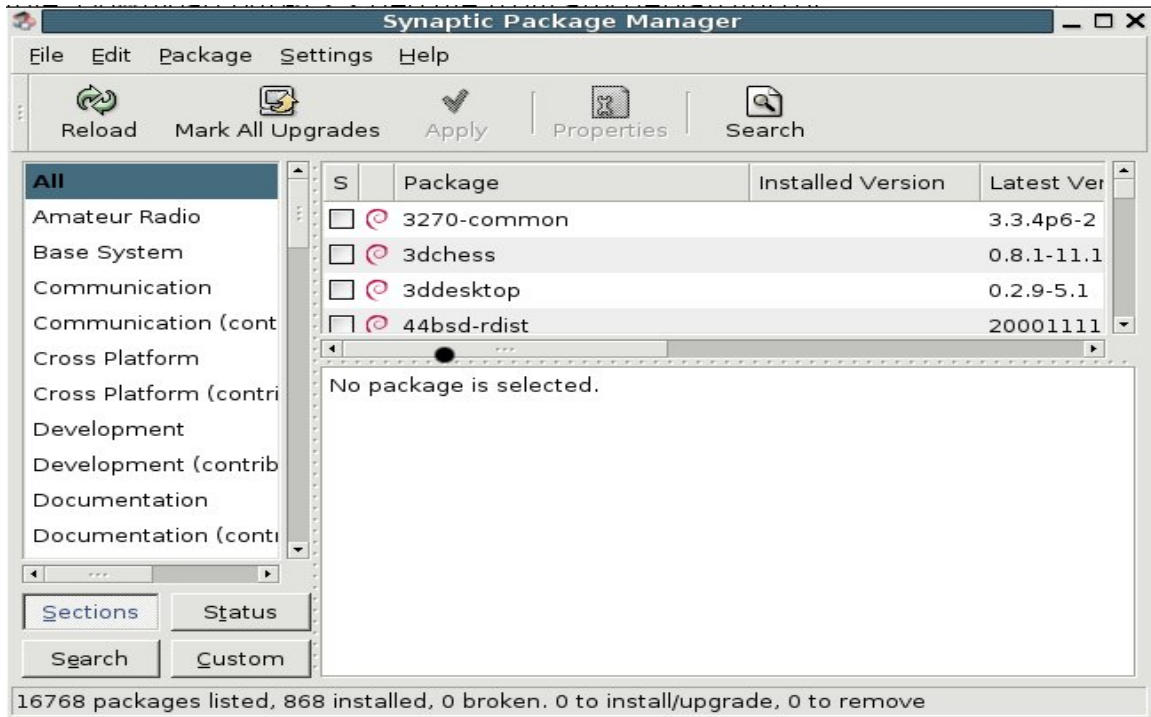
Steps for installing packages:

- 1) Run Applications → System Tools → Synaptic Package Manager
- 2) Go to Settings → Repositories and Check "deb ftp://ftp.debian.org/debian/ etch main contrib" and Press OK
- 3) Click Reload at the top menu bar to update the list of software from Debian repositories

- 4) On the left side you will see the packages list categorized.
- 5) Click any section that you wish to install.
- 6) After clicking you will see the packages at the right side that can be Installed online. Select the one you need.
- 7) Right click it and select 'Mark for Installation'
- 8) Then at the top menu bar, Click Apply.
- 9) Then it will automatically try to install the dependencies. Just Click Apply.
- 10) It will download and install the package notifying that "Changed applied"
- 11) After that the shortcut will be automatically added to the related



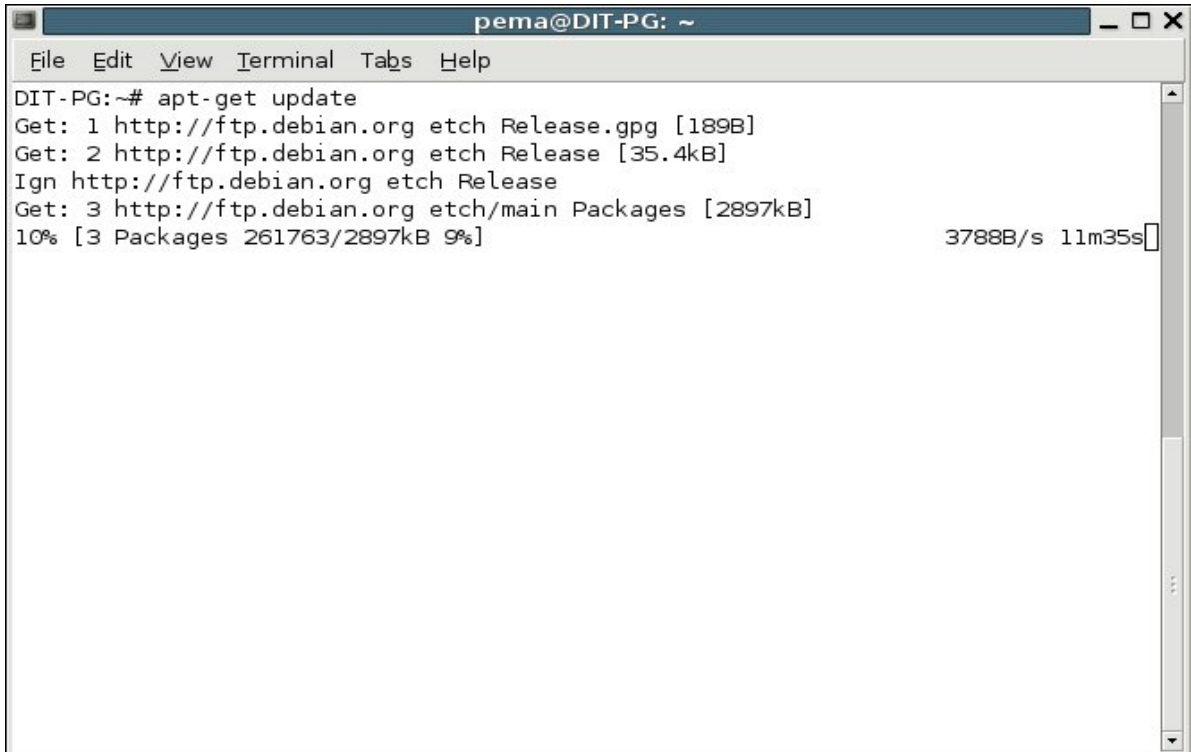
Applications/Debian menus.



Remember, sometimes the install process requires user's input. So, while the Installing and Removing screen appears, click the terminal link and answer the questions. Default option is recommended. Click ' Automatically close after the changes have been successfully applied' option to close the active window after installation.

Using command line (Terminal)

- 1) Edit /etc/apt/sources.list, Uncomment "deb ftp://ftp.debian.org/debian/ etch main contrib", Save and Exit.
- 2) Open Terminal and type
- 2) apt-get update
- 3) apt-get install php4
- 4) Then it will automatically try to install the dependencies if needed. Just Press Y
- 5) It will download and install the package adding the shortcut to the related Applications/Debian menus.

A terminal window titled 'pema@DIT-PG: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The terminal shows the output of the command 'apt-get update'. It lists three sources from ftp.debian.org, showing the size of the files being retrieved. The progress bar indicates 10% completion for the third source, with a download speed of 3788B/s and 11m35s remaining.

```
pema@DIT-PG: ~  
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help  
DIT-PG:~# apt-get update  
Get: 1 http://ftp.debian.org etch Release.gpg [189B]  
Get: 2 http://ftp.debian.org etch Release [35.4kB]  
Ign http://ftp.debian.org etch Release  
Get: 3 http://ftp.debian.org etch/main Packages [2897kB]  
10% [3 Packages 261763/2897kB 9%] 3788B/s 11m35s
```

Some useful commands and tools for package management

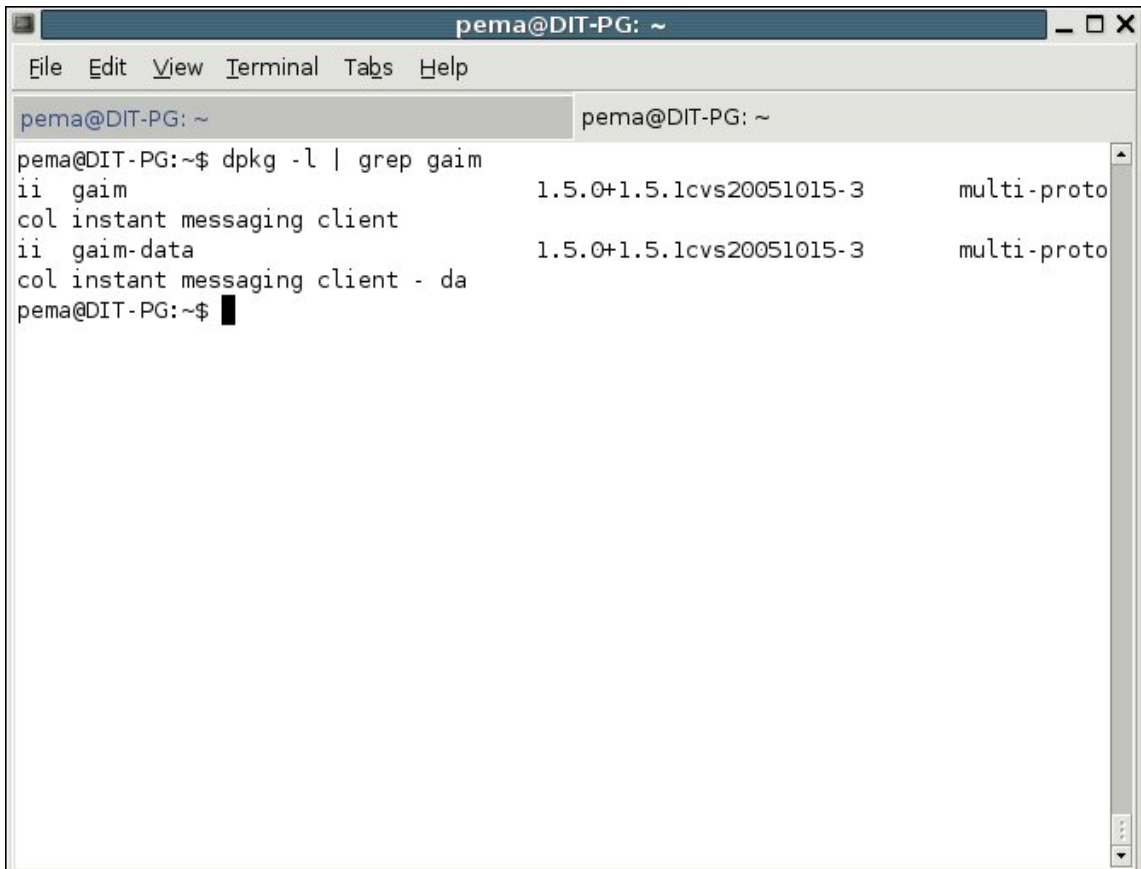
Working with repositories

- * apt-get update → update the list of software from Debian repositories that can be installed.
- * apt-get install packagename → install or upgrade the package. upgrade if not installed previously or new version available.
- * apt-get remove packagename → remove the package
- * apt-get -d install packagename → Download the package . Check
/var/cache/apt/archives
- * apt-get clean → Removes the .deb files that are downloaded and installed while using apt-get install packagename
- * apt-get dist-upgrade → Upgrades every single packages to newer version if available
- * apt-cache search searchkey → Search the repositories using search key.



Working with debian packages

- * `dpkg -i packagename-version` → installs/upgrade the package, upgrade if not installed previously or the package is newer than the installed one.
- * `dpkg -r packagename` → removes the package
- * `dpkg -l` → Lists the installed packages
- * `dpkg -L packagename` → Shows the files and directories created by package
- * `dpkg -s packagename` → Shows the information of the package
- * `dpkg -S filename` → Finds package owing the file
- * `dpkg-reconfigure packagename` → reconfigures the package's configuration



A terminal window titled "pema@DIT-PG: ~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The terminal shows the command `dpkg -l | grep gaim` and its output:

```
pema@DIT-PG:~$ dpkg -l | grep gaim
ii  gaim                          1.5.0+1.5.1cvs20051015-3      multi-proto
col instant messaging client
ii  gaim-data                    1.5.0+1.5.1cvs20051015-3      multi-proto
col instant messaging client - da
pema@DIT-PG:~$
```

Basic Linux Administration

Basic Commands

Following are some of the useful commands used in the Linux Administration:

ls (list)

It is used to list files, directories or the contents of the current directory if no option is specified. Some of the most commonly used options:

- * -l (long list): used to show a detailed list of all files like permissions, size, etc.
- * -a : used to display hidden files as well

cd (change directory)

It is used to change between directories. The following options can be used to change directories:

- * cd /etc: to change to /etc directory
- * cd newdir: to change to subdirectory newdir
- * cd : to change to home directory from any directory
- * cd - : to change to the last valid directory
- * cd .. : to move one directory level higher
- * cd ../.. : to move two directory levels higher

pwd (print working directory)

It is used to show the path of the current directory.

mkdir (make directory)

It is used to create new directories. The -p option allows to create a complete path.

Example:

- * mkdir newdir
- * mkdir -p test/newdir

rmdir (remove directory)

It is used to delete directory or directories. The directory or directories must be empty.

Example:

- * rmdir newdir

touch

It is used to create a new file with a size of 0 bytes or change the time stamp of a file.

rm (remove)

It is used to delete files. The -i option asks for confirmation before deleting while the -r option allows full directories to be deleted.

Example:

- * rm test*
- * will delete all files in the current directory that begin with test

mv (move)

It is used to move one or more files to another directory. It is also used to rename a file.

Examples:

- * mv *.txt /tmp will move all the files with .txt extension to /tmp
- * mv old_name new_name will rename old_name file to new_name file

cp (copy)

It is used to copy files and directories. The -r option used for copying directories.

- * cp source destination

Examples:

- * cp -r newdir /tmp/testdir will copy the directory newdir with all its subdirectories to the directory /tmp/testdir and there will be a directory /tmp/testdir/newdir/

In

It is used to create a link, which is a reference to a file. Two types of links are possible - hard links and soft links.

Soft links are used more widely and they are also known as symbolic links or symlinks in short. They are created with the -s option.

Example:

9. `ln -s target linkname`

10.

Some of these actions can also be achieved graphically:

Accessing Files and Programs

To access files and programs, go to Places → Home Folder. Then from the view pane of the File Manager, you can open files as well as run (launch) executable programs by double clicking on the icon representing them.

Creating New Folders

To create a new folder under the folder you are currently in, move the mouse to the menu bar at the top (just beneath the title bar of the window) and click on File and then click on Create Folder. A new folder will appear on the view pane and you will have to type in the name of the new folder.

Copy Files and Folders

To copy a file, click on the file in the view pane to select it. Then select from the menu bar at the top,

Edit → Copy File

Next open up the folder in which you want to copy the file to and then select from the menu bar at the top,

Edit → Paste Files

Another way to copy a file is to right click on the file icon and then select "Copy File". Then navigate to the icon of the folder where you want the copy to be placed in and then right click on the folder icon and select "Paste Files into Folder".



The procedures above can be done with folders too. To copy more than one file or folder at a time, select multiple files/folders by holding down the CTRL key while clicking on the files or folders.

Moving Files and Folders

Moving a file or folder is different from copying as while moving, a copy of the file/folder is not made, i.e. only one copy of the file/folder exists, and the file/folder is transferred from one folder to another.

To move a file, click on the file in the view pane to select it. Then select from the menu bar at the top,

Edit➔Cut File

Next open up the folder in which you want to move the file to and then select from the menu bar at the top,

Edit➔Paste Files

Another way of moving a file is to drag and drop the file into the destination folder. The procedures above can be done with folders too. To move more than one file or folder at a time, select multiple files/folders by holding down the CTRL key while clicking on the files or folders.

Renaming Files and Folders

To rename a file, click on the file in the view pane to select it. Then select from the menu bar at the top,

Edit➔Rename

and then type in the new name. Alternately you can also right-click on the file and then select "Rename". The procedures above can be done with folders too.

Deleting Files and Folders

To delete a file, click on the file in the view pane to select it. Then select from the menu bar at the top,

Edit➔Move to Trash



Alternately you can select the file and then use the DELETE key on the keyboard to delete the file. This has the same effect as moving the file to the Trash folder. It is still possible to salvage a temporarily deleted file which is existing in the Trash. To do this, double-click on the Trash icon on the desktop to open up the Trash folder. Then you can move the file you want to salvage to the desired folder. Note that if you delete the file from the Trash then it cannot be recovered anymore.

The procedures above can be done with folders too. To delete more than one file or folder at a time, select multiple files/folders by holding down the CTRL key while clicking on the files or folders.

Viewing and Modifying the Permissions of a File or Folder

To view the owner and group of a file/folder and/or to modify its permission settings, select the file/folder and select from the menu bar at the top,

File→Properties

Click on the Permissions tab. The owner and group of the file/folder are displayed as well as the associated permissions.

Searching for Files or File Contents

find

It is used to search for files in real time.

* find path criterion action

* Eg. find . -name '*.txt'

grep

It is used to search through one or many files for a specific string and have the matching lines displayed. Some of the common options are:

* -r: searches entire directory trees recursively

* -i: ignores case

* -v: gives all lines that do not contain the search string

Example: grep dzo /etc/testfile.conf

locate

It is used to find files by searching through its database located at `/var/lib/locatedb`. It is much faster than `find` command as `locate` searches through a database (`/var/lib/locatedb`), which is updated automatically. The changes after the update of database are not taken into account when locating files.

Cat

It is used to display the contents of files. It can be used to redirect the output of files to another file. Examples:

- * `cat file`
- * `cat file1 file2 >file`

less

It is used to display contents of a file page by page.

Example:

- * `less filename`

GNU/Linux System Administration

Following are some of the useful tools used in system administration:

Archiving Files:

tar can be used to create an archive, which is also called a tarball. Some of the commonly used options:

- * `c` is used to create an archive
- * `v` is used for verbose output
- * `f` is used to specify the archive file

Examples:

- # to create an archive,
* `tar cvf files.tar *.txt`
- #to extract files from an archive,
* `tar xvf files.tar`

Compressing and Decompressing Files:

gzip can be used to compress the tarball and **gunzip** to decompress it. **bzip2** can also be used to compress the tarball and **bunzip2** to decompress it.

```
#Examples to compress files
* gzip files.tar
* bzip2 files.tar
#Examples to decompress them
* gunzip files.tar.gz
* bunzip2 files.tar.bz2
```

Backing up with tar and gz or bz2

tar and **gz** or **bz2** can be used together in one step to create a compressed tarball for backing up. the **z** option is used to create the gzipped archive. the **j** option is used to create the bz2-ed archive.

```
# Examples to make a compressed tarball
* tar zcvf files.tar.gz *.txt
* tar jcvf files.tar.bz2
# Examples to decompress them
* tar zxvf files.tar.gz
* tar jxvf files.tar.bz2
```

Task Automation

Two facilities can be used to automate tasks.

- * **at**: It is used to execute a task at a specific time.
- * **cron**: It is used to execute tasks at scheduled intervals.

Using “**at**”:

It is useful for scheduling a single future event. The command “**atq**” is used to list defined jobs while “**atrm**” used to delete a defined job.

Example:

- * at 21:00
- * at > mail ram < ram.msg
- * Note: Input can be ended with Ctrl + D

The /etc/at.allow and /etc/at.deny files can be used to allow or deny users to use “at”. The users listed in /etc/at.deny are not allowed to use “cron” and all other users are allowed. If file /etc/cron.allow exists, this supersedes cron.deny (ie, cron.deny is ignored) and allows only those listed in it to use “cron”.

Using **cron**:

It is useful for scheduling regularly happening events. The `crontab` command can be used to edit, install and view the job schedules. The `/etc/at.allow` and `/etc/at.deny` files can be used in the same way as 'at' to allow or deny users to use cron.

Syntax

* `crontab [-u user] file`

* `crontab [-l | -r | -e]`

* `-u user` to install crontab for user, who must be privileged to use

* `-e` to create or edit the current crontab

* `-l` to list the contents of the current crontab

* `-r` to delete the current crontab

Each line of the file, consisting of six fields, is used for definition of one job. The first five fields define the time while the sixth field contains the command to run. This can contain any command or the full path of the shell script.

Format for the first five fields:

Field: Range

Minutes: 0-59

Hours: 0-23

Day of Month: 1-31

Month: 0-12

Weekday: 0-7

A field may be an asterisk (*), which stands for every value in the corresponding field. In the weekday field, 0 or 7 is Sunday.

Example:

`*/5 8-17 * * 1-5 fetchmail mailserver`

From Monday to Friday every five minutes between 8:00 to 17:00, the command `fetchmail` is run to fetch incoming emails from the computer mailserver.

cron.hourly, cron.daily and cron.monthly for system jobs:

Most GNU/Linux distributions have three directories in `/etc` called `cron.hourly`, `cron.daily` and `cron.monthly`. These let the system administrator to run jobs on an hourly, daily or monthly basis. Simply by placing a shell script here, jobs can be carried out at those intervals. There is no need to have a crontab entry for these jobs.

User Administration

User administration can be done with the following commands. Please note that the user administration can only be done by the root account.

adduser

It is used to add users to the system.

Example:

* `adduser pema`

* Here, pema will have its home directory as `/home/pema`

usermod

It is used to modify an already existing user account.

Example:

* `usermod -d /pemahome -m pema`

Here, the home directory of pema is changed to `/pemahome` and the `-m` option copies all the contents of user nepali to its new home directory

userdel

It is used to delete users from the system.

Example:

* `userdel -r pema`

Here, `-r` option is used to delete the users home directory as well

passwd

It is used to change a user's password. Only root can change others password

Example:

* `passwd pema`

A normal user can only change his/her own password and it can be changed if the `passwd` command is run without a username as an argument

Example:

* `passwd`

groupadd

It is used to add groups to the system.

Example:

* `groupadd pema`

groupmod

It is used to modify an already existing group.

Example:

```
* groupmod -n pamageyleg pema
```

Here, the name of the group pema is modified to pamageyleg

groupdel

It is used to delete groups from the system.

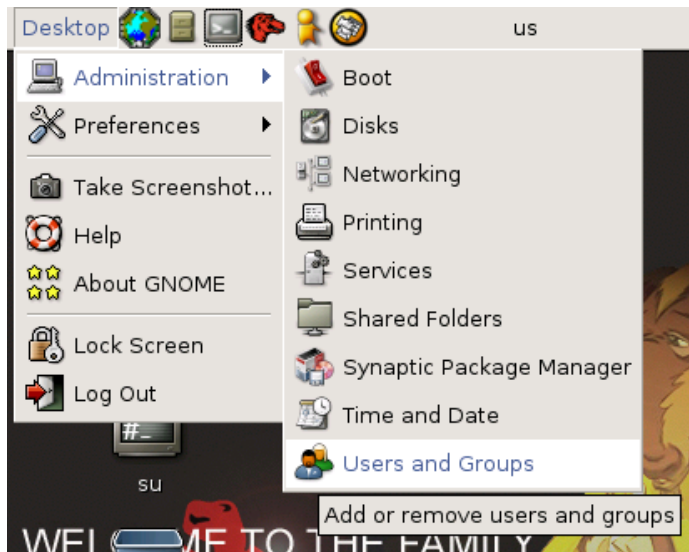
Example:

```
* groupdel pema
```

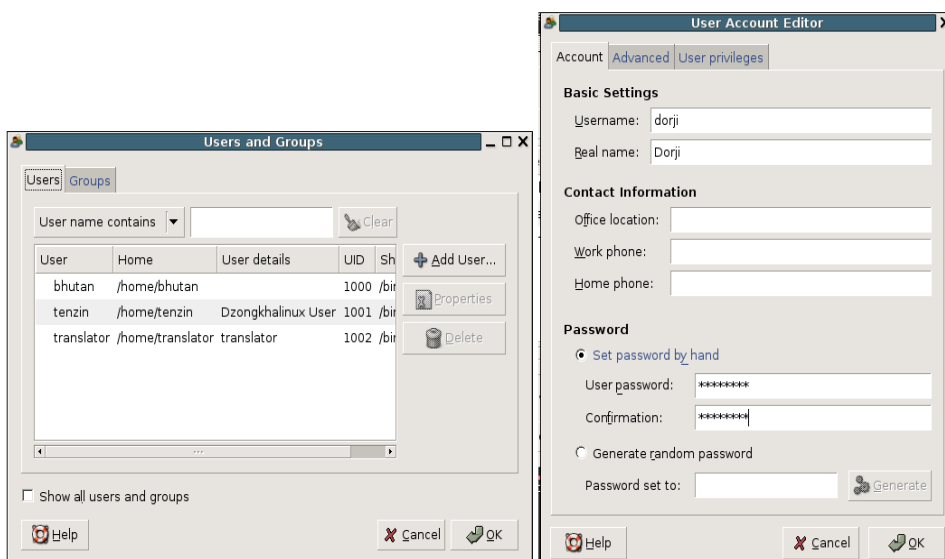
User Administration (Graphically)

To add user:

1. Go to Desktop→Administration→Users and Groups

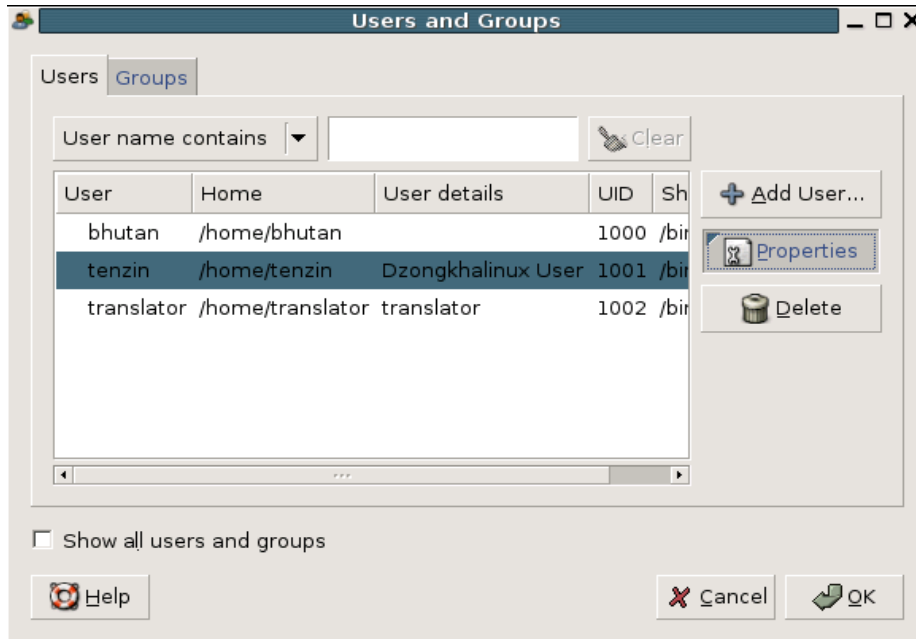


2. On the Users tab, click Add User
3. Provide the appropriate information like username and password



To modify user:

1. Go to Desktop→Administration→Users and Groups
2. On the Users tab, select the user to modify and click Properties



3. Modify as required like changing password etc.

Settings for User tenzin X

Account **Advanced** User privileges

Basic Settings

Username:

Real name:

Contact Information

Office location:

Work phone:

Home phone:

Password

☒ Set password by hand

User password:

Confirmation:

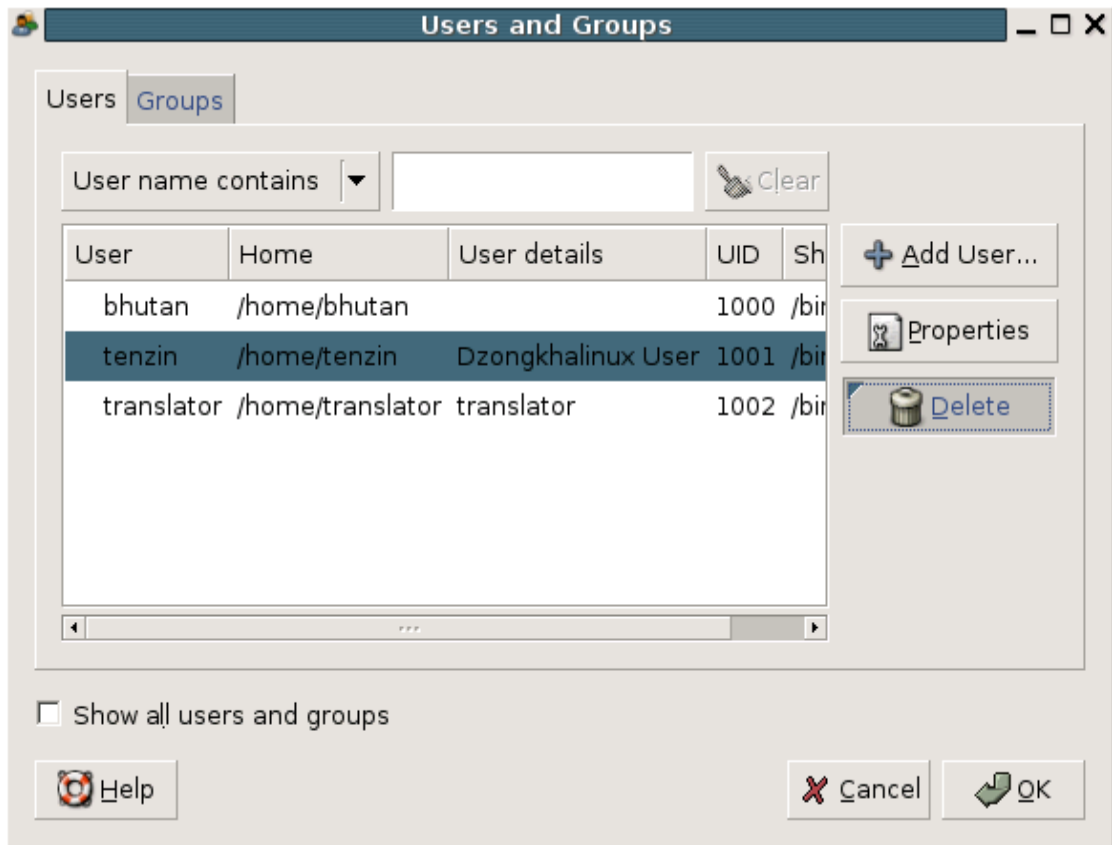
☐ Generate random password

Password set to:  Generate

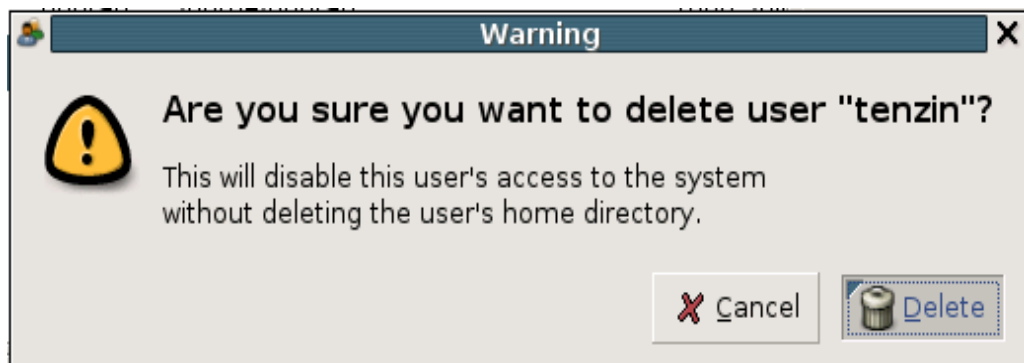
 Help  Cancel  OK

To delete user:

1. Go to Desktop→Administration→Users and Groups
2. On the Users tab, select the user to delete and click Delete

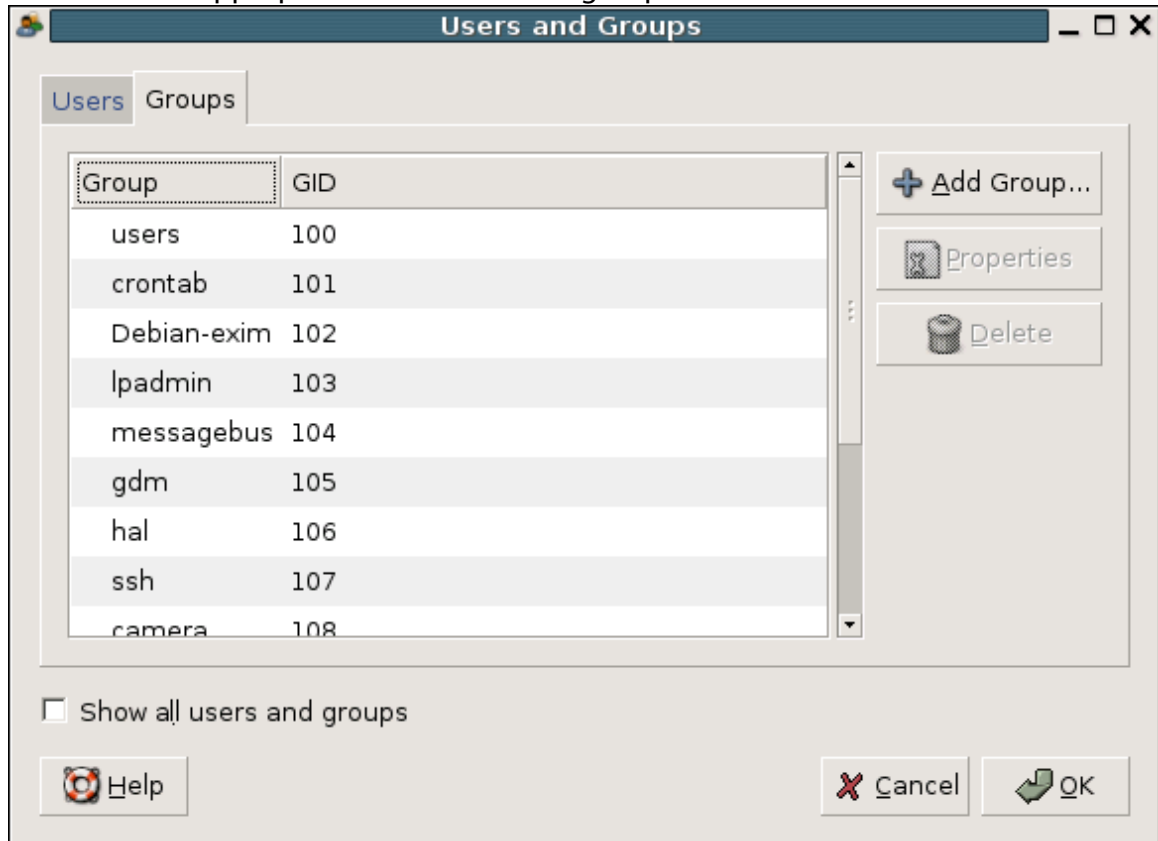


3. Press Delete when asked for confirmation



To add group:

1. Go to Desktop → Administration → Users and Groups
2. On the Groups tab, click Add Group
3. Provide the appropriate information like group name





Create New Group X

Basic Settings

Group name: admin

Group ID: 114

Group Members

All users:

- backup
- bhutan
- bin
- clamav
- daemon
- Debian-exim
- games
- gdm
- gnats

+ Add

- Remove

Group members:

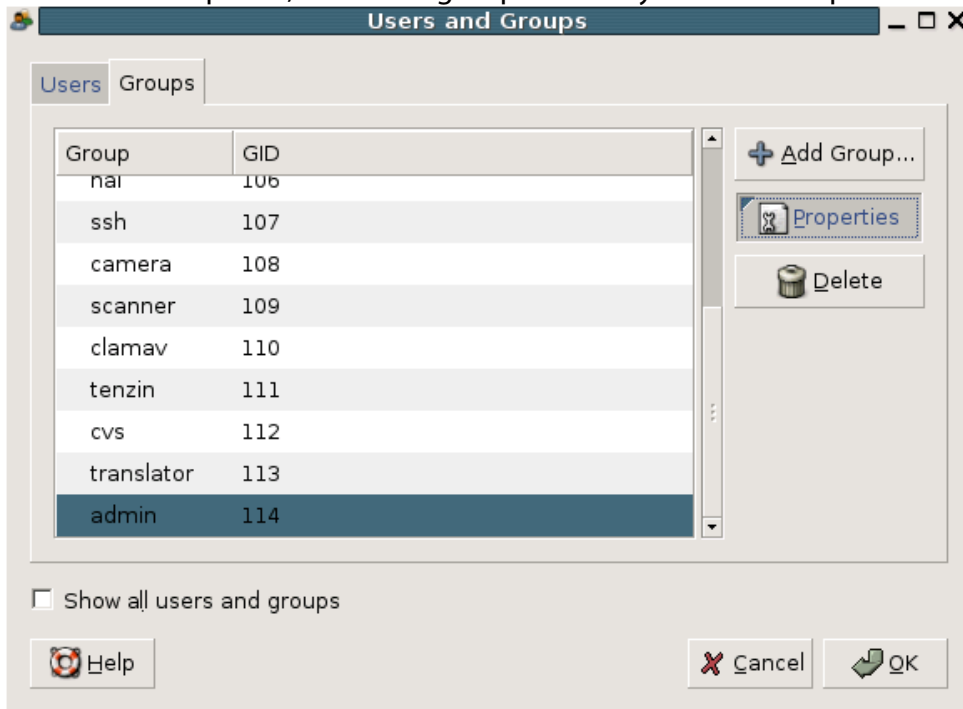
Help Cancel OK

4. Select the user and click Add to make any user a member of this group

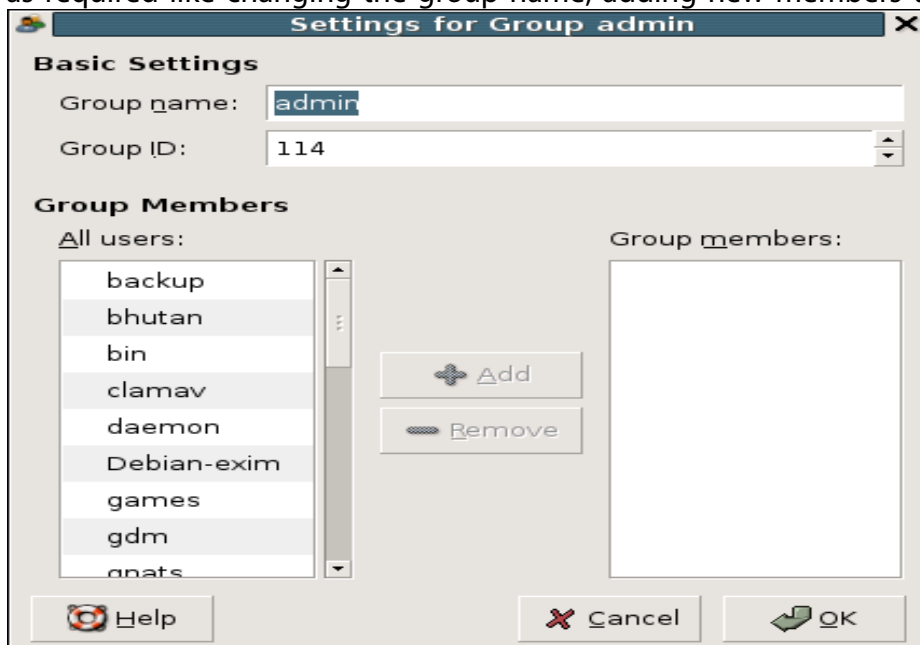


To modify group:

1. Go to Desktop → Administration → Users and Groups
2. On the Groups tab, select the group to modify and click Properties



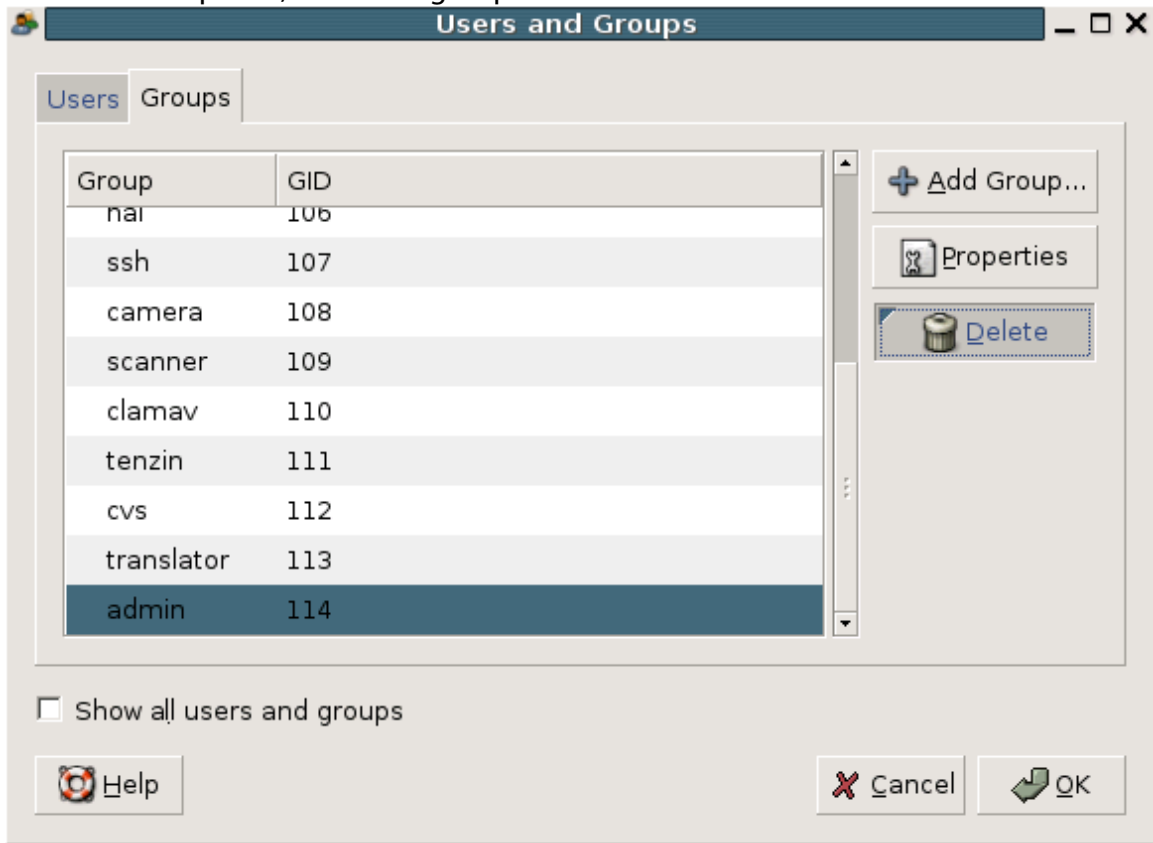
3. Modify as required like changing the group name, adding new members to the



group, etc.

To delete group:

1. Go to Desktop → Administration → Users and Groups
2. On the Groups tab, select the group to delete and click delete



3. Press Delete when asked for confirmation

